

1 DAVID Z. CHESNOFF, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 2292
2 RICHARD A. SCHONFELD, ESQ.
Nevada Bar No. 6815
3 ROBERT Z. DEMARCO
Nevada Bar No. 12359
4 CHESNOFF & SCHONFELD
5 520 South Fourth Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
6 Telephone: (702) 384-5563
dzchesnoff@cslawoffice.net
7 rschonfeld@cslawoffice.net
8 rdemarco@sclawoffice.net
9 Attorneys for Plaintiff, *COREY GERWASKI*

10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

12 COREY GERWASKI,

13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

15 STATE OF NEVADA ex rel.
16 BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE
NEVADA SYSTEM OF HIGHER
17 EDUCATION, on behalf of the
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS
18 VEGAS; CHRISTOPHER HEAVEY,
in his official capacity as current
19 UNLV Interim President; AJP
EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION
20 INC., A California Non-Profit
Corporation; STUDENTS FOR
21 JUSTICE OF PALESTINE-UNLV;
22 NATIONAL STUDENTS FOR
JUSTICE OF PALESTINE; DOES I-
23 XX and ROE entities I-XX.

24 Defendants.

Case No.: 2:24-cv-00985

SECOND AMENDED
COMPLAINT

JURY DEMAND

25
26 COMES NOW, Plaintiff, COREY GERWASKI, by and through his undersigned
27 attorneys of record, and hereby alleges and complains against Defendants as follows:
28

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1
2 **1.** This court has Federal subject matter jurisdiction under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 42
3 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*, 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d) and 28 U.S.C § 1331, 1343.

4
5 **2.** Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 in the District of Nevada, Clark County,
6 because this claim arose therein.

7 **3.** Every act and omissions alleged herein was done by Defendants and carried out
8 under the color and pretense of state and federal laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations, or
9 customs.
10

11 **4.** This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's State law claims
12 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because they are part of the same case and controversy
13 described by Plaintiff's Federal claims.
14

15 **5.** All of the acts or failures to act herein were duly performed by and attributable to
16 all Defendants, each acting as agent, employee, or under the direction and/or control of the
17 others. Said acts or failures to act were within the scope of said agency and/or employment and
18 each of the Defendants and ratified the acts and omissions by the other Defendants. Whenever
19 and wherever reference is made in this Complaint to any acts by Defendants, such allegations
20 and references shall also be deemed to mean the acts of each of the Defendants acting
21 individually, jointly or severally.
22

23 **6.** The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or
24 otherwise, of Defendants DOES I through XX, and ROE CORPORATIONS I through XX,
25 inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiff who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names.
26 Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the Defendants designated
27 herein as a DOE or ROE CORPORATION is responsible in some manner for the events and
28

1 happenings herein referred to and damages caused proximately thereby to Plaintiff as herein
2 alleged; that Plaintiff will ask leave of this Court to amend this Complaint to insert the true
3 names and capacities of said Defendants DOES I through XX and/or ROE CORPORATIONS I
4 through XX, when same have been ascertained by Plaintiff together with appropriate charging
5 allegations, and to join such Defendants in this action.
6

7 **PARTIES**

8
9 7. Plaintiff COREY GERWASKI, is currently and at all times relevant herein,
10 residents of the County of Clark, State of Nevada and a student at University Nevada, Las Vegas.

11 8. Pursuant to NRS 41.031 (2), to the extent this action is determined to be governed
12 by NRS 41.031 the UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS, ("UNLV") and the BOARD
13 OF REGENTS OF THE NEVADA SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION ("Board of Regents")
14 in the name of the STATE OF NEVADA are hereby also named.
15

16 9. UNLV is a public University that is a constituent of the Nevada System of Higher
17 Education, and was created under the laws of the State of Nevada. It is located in Clark County,
18 Nevada, at the address of 4505 S. Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada.
19

20 10. The Board of Regents is an entity created under the laws of the State of Nevada to
21 serve as the governing body for the Nevada System of Higher Education. The Board of Regents
22 conducts its activities in Clark County, Nevada, from its address of 4300 S. Maryland Parkway,
23 Las Vegas, Nevada.
24

25 11. The Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) Board of Regents reserves to
26 the President of the University the authority and responsibility for matters of student discipline.
27
28

1 This authority is delegated by the President to the Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her
2 designee for the processing of conduct matters, hearings and appeals.¹

3
4 **12.** Defendant CHRISTOPHER HEAVEY, in his official capacity, during all relevant
5 times was an employee of UNLV and is currently the Interim President of UNLV. Based upon
6 information and belief, he was and is, a resident of Clark County, Nevada. Defendant Heavey is
7 the successor to KEITH WHITFIELD.

8
9 **13.** Defendant Heavey, in his official capacity as UNLV President, current interim,
10 and UNLV/NSHE shall be named and known herein as “the UNLV Defendants.”

11 **14.** Defendant AJP Educational Foundation, Inc. a/k/a American Muslims for
12 Palestine (“AMP”) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation incorporated in California with its
13 principal place of business in Falls Church, Virginia.

14
15 **15.** Defendant Students for Justice in Palestine- UNLV (“SJP-UNLV”) is an
16 unincorporated association without a formal principal place of business or publicly identified
17 leadership structure.

18
19 **16.** Defendant National Students for Justice in Palestine (“NSJP”) is an
20 unincorporated association without a formal principal place of business or publicly identified
21 leadership structure. NSJP was founded by AMP to provide it on-campus management and
22 control of hundreds of university chapters of Students for Justice in Palestine (“SJP”). AMP
23 controls NSJP and uses it to operate a propaganda machine for Hamas and its affiliates across
24 American college campuses.

25
26
27
28

¹ [StudentConduct-Code3.pdf \(thefire.org\)](#)

STATEMENT OF FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

17. Plaintiff, Corey Gerwaksi (hereinafter “Plaintiff”), was and at all times relevant herein a student at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV).

18. Starting in June, 2023, Plaintiff was being asked inappropriate questions about his Jewish heritage and sexual orientation as part of an “onboarding program” when he began working as UNLV Lied Library.

19. Plaintiff is a Jewish student at UNLV and wears the Jewish skullcap, a kippah, at all times, as a devout Jew firm in his Jewish beliefs and ideology.

20. All the events noted herein commenced on or after August, 2023, including unjust termination, harassment, antisemitism, and retaliation, primarily involving members of the University’s Administration and student government.

21. On August 8, 2024, Plaintiff received his Right to Sue Letter from the EEOC.

22. In August 2023, Plaintiff was unjustly terminated from his position at the UNLV library as a result of the blatant disparate treatment and antisemitism that was exhibited by supervisors.

23. In December 2023, Plaintiff returned to the library for personal study, only to have the police called on him by the same individual who had fired him. This person, whose antisemitic views are well-known, claimed Plaintiff posed a threat simply by entering the building.

24. This incident was both humiliating and distressing, further exacerbating the hostile environment he has been subjected to before and after October 7, 2023.

1 25. As a member of the student government (CSUN)² Senate, Plaintiff faced
2 numerous acts of discrimination and hostility, primarily from Marni Dow and other advisors.

3
4 26. Plaintiff was elected Chair of the Scholarships and Grants Committee which is
5 responsible for allocating \$300,000.00 a year in scholarships to the undergraduate students.

6 27. Plaintiff faced hostility and discriminatory conduct including but not limited to
7 the following:

- 8
- 9 • Upon announcing his campaign for student government, Marni Dow³ became visibly
10 upset upon learning he was a conservative candidate running; even pulled the Director of
11 Marketing, Mia Hernandez, into her office to dissuade people from supporting him,
12 stating that she did not want him to win.
 - 13 • Plaintiff, collaborated with a Muslim leader to draft a resolution that received support
14 from President Whitfield. However, Marni Dow intervened and halted the Resolution's
15 progress without valid reason.
 - 16 • Marni Dow has made numerous derogatory comments about Plaintiff's appearance,
17 specifically stating that his being a "white male of large size" makes women feel
18 defensive, thus justifying any negative responses toward him.
 - 19 • In a meeting with Sunny Gittens⁴ and Marni Dow to address his concerns, Dow flatly
20 denied all allegations of misconduct, despite clear evidence to the contrary.
 - 21 • Marni Dow and Dajhe took improperly assumed control of a meeting during public
22 comment, claiming they were self-appointing as CSUN Attorney General and canceling
23 the meeting, which was a violation of NOML (Nevada Open Meeting Law). The UNLV
24 General Counsel later confirmed that they had no authority to take such actions.
 - 25 • Marni Dow encouraged Makayla Franklin⁵ in a public email to file impeachment charges
26 against nine Senators, including Plaintiff, for discussing a candidate via G Chat. This
27 directive was issued despite advisors previously stating that they could not discuss
28 candidates' integrity or character, effectively silencing them.
 - In multiple instances, advisors, including Marni Dow, have shut down Senators'
 questions and discussions, dictating that they can only seek clarifications on agenda items
 without delving into substantive issues.
 - Marni Dow disclosed Plaintiff's private FERPA-protected credit information to a student
 and encouraged them to spread false accusations of racism and homophobia about him
 across campus. This information reached admissions and his workplace in OIT.

25 ² The Consolidated Students of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (CSUN) is UNLV's undergraduate
26 student government. It is CSUN's mission to empower the voice of the undergraduate student population,
27 provide resources to enhance the student experience, and help build community on the UNLV campus.
28 CSUN has three branches, each with their own set of responsibilities: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.

³ Dow serves as Senior Associate Director, Student Government and Activities.

⁴ Gittens serves as Executive Director of Student Engagement

⁵ Franklin served as UNLV Student Body President.

- 1 • There exists uncontroverted evidence that Marni Dow is actively investigating Plaintiff
- 2 and intends to do everything in her power to get him impeached.
- 3 • This campaign against him intensified following his speech at the Board of Regents
- 4 meeting in November, where he advocated for Jewish safety and inclusion on campus.

5 **28.** The hostility Plaintiff has experienced is not isolated but part of a broader pattern

6 of attacks against Jewish students based on his (and their) race and Jewish faith.

7 **29.** Multiple students have informed Plaintiff that Marni Dow dislikes him because he

8 is “a conservative Jew.”

9 **30.** Many members of the student government are pro-Palestine and have verbally

10 attacked and treated him poorly due to his identity as a kippa-wearing Jew.

11 **31.** This blatant antisemitism has created an environment where he has struggled

12 academically, failing two classes due to the stress, and have been effectively exiled from the

13 Senate chambers because of his Jewish identity.

14 **32.** The situation was overtly exacerbated in November, 2023 when Plaintiff gave a

15 two-minute speech to the Board of Regents about antisemitism on campus and Dow was present

16 at that meeting.

17 **33.** Subsequently, Plaintiff asked Dow to attend a meeting with Aramark about

18 providing kosher foods on campus, but she rejected the meeting twice.

19 **34.** On January 22, 2024, during Student Senate, Whitfield and UNLV’s Provost

20 came to the Senate meeting to discuss the University shooting, whereby Plaintiff seized the

21 opportunity and told Whitfield that students needed faculty help in fighting antisemitism and

22 writing a resolution.

23 **35.** Whitfield said that that was not something faculty should do to fix the tension

24 between Jewish and Muslim students.

25 **36.** When Plaintiff requested that Whitfield get the two groups together to facilitate a

26 peaceful resolution Whitfield and the Provost said that such action should come from the

27

28

1 students and not the University.

2 **37.** In February 2024, Plaintiff reached out to President Keith Whitfield to explain
3 that he felt targeted for being Jewish and to Sunny Gittens as well, but received no response or
4 resolution.

5 **38.** In March 2024, Plaintiff made formal complaints to the Board of Regents about
6 the antisemitism he was experiencing, but never heard back from anyone regarding same.

7 **39.** On March 5, 2024, Plaintiff sent an email to both Elda Sidhu and Whitfield
8 notifying them both that he felt he was being targeted and retaliated against because of his faith,
9 neither of them responded to his email.
10

11 **40.** Remarkably, Marni Dow has consistently opposed Plaintiff's initiatives,
12 dismissing every idea he presents as unfeasible.

13 **41.** When Plaintiff raised concerns about proper fund appropriation and inventory
14 management, Dow accused Plaintiff of being inappropriate and offensive, further creating a
15 hostile environment.
16

17 **42.** Marni Dow and Christian Abbo along with the IA committee reduced Plaintiff's
18 pay by 50 percent, for the remainder of the term.

19 **43.** The environment on campus has further exacerbated the hostility Plaintiff faces.

20 **44.** UNLV has allowed groups to march with megaphones, disrupt campus activities,
21 and chant slogans such as "From the river to the sea." A clearly antisemitic chant which calls for
22 the destruction of the sovereign state of Israel and the death of its Jewish inhabitants.
23

24 **45.** Members of this group have personally verbally assaulted Plaintiff because he
25 wears a kippah.

26 **46.** They have told Plaintiff to "go back to Israel" and even made abhorrent
27 statements such as "go back to the oven, you fucking Jew."
28

1 religious heritage and through grassroots mobilization and advocacy. AMP's fiscal sponsor is
2 AJP Educational Foundation, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization.⁶

3
4 **52.** AMP was founded in 2006 and currently has 10 Chapters across the US and is "a
5 leading voice in the Palestinian solidarity movement". *Id.* In August 2021, AMP officially
6 launched an affiliated organization, Americans for Justice in Palestine Action (AJP Action) as a
7 501(c)(4).

8
9 **53.** AMP has not registered as an IRS-designated 501(c)(3) charity and has
10 knowingly used or permitted the use of funds raised by a solicitation of contributions to provide
11 support to terrorists, terrorist organizations, terrorist activities, or family members of terrorists.

12 **54.** AMP is one of many organizations that obtain dark money and use the IRS
13 structure, whether it's a 501(c)(3) or (4) or other parts of the IRS Code to avoid paying taxes.
14

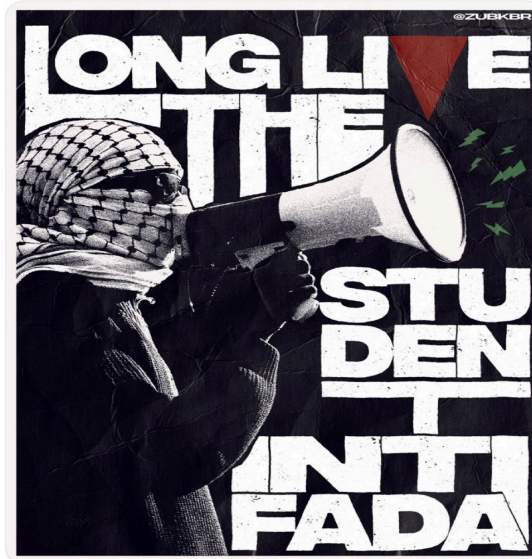
15 **55.** AMP's Chairman Dr. Hatem Bazian, is also a Co-founder of NSJP, which is the
16 student advocacy arm of AMP. Through NSJP, AMP has an expanded platform utilizing students
17 across the United States and social media, as seen below, to perpetuate antisemitic and anti-
18 American propaganda by sowing chaos and destabilization of American College campuses.
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

27
28 ⁶ [About AMP | AMP \(ampalestine.org\)](https://ampalestine.org/)

↪ National Students for Justice in Palestine reposted



zubair @zubkbr · 5/10/24
long live the student intifada



14 91 230 5.1K

56.

57. Today, though AMP ostensibly operates as its own organization, it uses the corporate status of its fiscal sponsor, AJP Educational Foundation, Inc. (“AJP”).⁷

58. As recently as May 23, 2024, AMP continues to threaten American Universities and college students as demonstrated by the following post on Twitter/X:

⁷ In addition to obtaining revenue from AJP, AMP also received Paycheck Protection Plan loans from the United States government. See AMERICAN MUSLIMS FOR PALESTINE, 2020 ANNUAL REPORT, at 18, <https://www.ampalastine.org/educate/publications/2020-annual-report>.



59.

60. AMP founded AJP in 2008. AMP and AJP have identical leadership structures and share the same principal place of business in Falls Church, Virginia. AMP's website advertises that it is funded exclusively by domestic donations, but, upon information and belief, AMP can do so only because funds first pass through AJP, a U.S.-based non-profit.

61. The nexus between AMP and its lobbying arm in the United States, AJP, is to wreak havoc on college campuses through the funding of student organizations, like NSJP Chapters on U.S. College campuses, as "boots on the ground" to perpetuate the narrative of foreign terrorist organizations like Hamas, Hezbollah and IRGC. They all advocate a supposed return by Arabs to Israel and the elimination of the Jewish State.

1 **62.** This intentional destabilization on US College campuses reached a pinnacle level
2 after October 7, 2023.

3
4 **63.** NSJP was co-founded by Bazian to provide it on-campus management and
5 control of hundreds of university chapters of Students for Justice in Palestine, including Students
6 for Justice of Palestine- UNLV chapter. (“SJP-UNLV”).

7 **64.** It is significant to note, that SJP-UNLV chapter’s Registered Student
8 Organization [RSO] Constitution, confirms that while it will comply with NSHE requirements, it
9 does not; their Constitution calls for a “One State Solution”, a Palestinian State, demonstrating
10 the perpetuation of genocidal intent and narrative of the group.

11
12 **65.** AMP controls NSJP and uses it to operate a propaganda machine for Hamas and
13 its affiliates across American college campuses to influence, wreak havoc and intimidate Jewish
14 students on university campuses across the Nation.

15
16 **66.** Like many universities across the Nation, after October 7, 2023, UNLV has also
17 allowed various student and non-student groups to hold protests on campus in complete
18 disregard to its Jewish student population.

19
20 **67.** Among those groups included are Students for Justice of Palestine, UNLV
21 Muslim Student’s Association, and UNLV’s Feminist Club.

22 **68.** UNLV has also allowed Non-Student Organizations to join protests on campus,
23 such as Nevadans for Palestinian Liberation, Party for Socialism & Liberation, Fifth Sun Project,
24 Red Desert Collective, Etc.

25
26 **69.** In 2010, AMP sponsored the first SJP National Convention to unite the various
27 SJP chapters. At the convention, AMP announced the creation of NSJP—AMP’s new on-campus
28

1 sub brand—designed to control the management, financing, and messaging of SJP chapters
2 across the country.⁸

3
4 **70.** NSJP, through its leadership and recruited grassroots supporters, has regularly (1)
5 identified itself as a supporter of, and sometimes even part of, Hamas and its affiliates’
6 movement; (2) disseminated instructions from Hamas and other Foreign Terrorist Organization;
7 (3) hosted speakers that are Specially Designated Global Terrorists or affiliated with them; and
8 (4) provided direct aid to the same.

9
10 **71.** AMP’s message to college campuses through NSJP is unambiguous: violent
11 attacks are a justified response to Zionism as an idea, to Israel as an entity, and to Zionists as
12 people.

13
14 **72.** The purpose of this messaging is not only to justify the terrorism of Hamas and
15 its affiliates in Gaza within Western academia and society at large but also to establish an
16 environment where violence against Jews and anyone else associated with Israel could be
17 construed as acceptable, justified, or even heroic.

18
19 **73.** Rhetoric against law enforcement in the United States is also part of parcel of
20 these organizations and attacks on law enforcement is not only mimicked abroad but also seen in
21 the United States, as confrontations with law enforcement on college campuses was rampant
22 during late April, 2024 and first weeks of May, 2024.

23
24
25
26

⁸ Charles Asher Small et al., Antisemitism Violent Extremism and the Threat to North American
27 Universities: The Contextualization of the National Students for Justice in Palestine, INSTITUTE FOR
28 THE STUDY OF GLOBAL ANTISEMITISM AND POLICY, at 12 (Oct. 2019) [henceforth, “ISGAP
2019”], <https://isgap.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/NSJP-2019-ISGAP-Report-Long-Version.pdf>.



9

⁹ The group's badges noted on the program are the following: Students for Justice of Palestine- UNLV, NSJP, UNLV Muslim Student Association, NLP, Party for Socialism Liberation, Red Desert Collective, Fifth Sun Project and more. All but two of these organizations are non-student organizations.



1,383 likes

fifthsunproject 4/22/24 Students stand in solidarity, @unlvsvp and all SJP (Students for Justice in Palestine) across Turtle Island held walk-outs, rallies, and... more

[View all 33 comments](#)

April 23

74. It became clear after October 7, that directives uttered in the Middle East by Terrorist Organizations of Hamas, Hezbollah and IRGC¹⁰, were being carried and organized on U.S. University campuses and University campuses around the world, through student and non-student organizations such as Defendant NSJP.

¹⁰ The U.S. Department of the Treasury claims the Corp has supported several organizations the U.S. deems to be terrorist, including Hezbollah, Hamas, Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command (PFLP-GC), and the Taliban. "Fact Sheet: U.S. Treasury Department Targets Iran's Support for Terrorism Treasury Announces New Sanctions Against Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force Leadership" U.S Department of Treasury, 08/03/2010.

Pinned

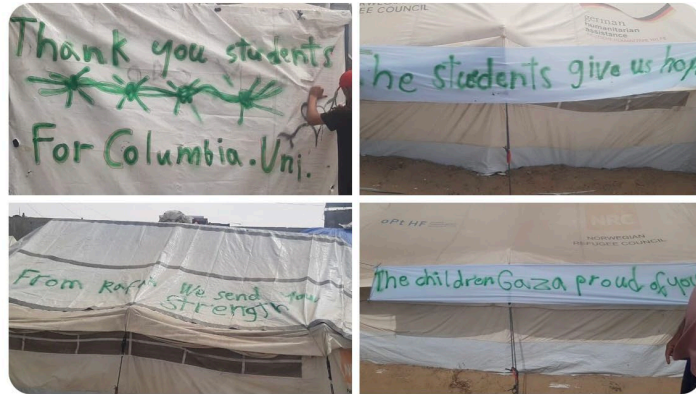


National Students for Justi... 
@NationalSJP

Follow

...

Messages of support and strength from Rafah to the student movement ❤️ this is who we fight for



8:31 AM · 4/26/24 From Earth · 1.3M Views

12K Reposts 501 Quotes 32K Likes 1.2K Bookmarks



75.



Posts Replies Media Likes

National Students for Justice in Palestine reposted

Quds News Network  @QudsNen · 5d
Belgium's Ghent University has decided to cut ties with three Israeli research centers that cooperate with the Israeli military. Here's the story in details.



17 347 711 20K



National Students for Justi... 
@NationalSJP

Follow

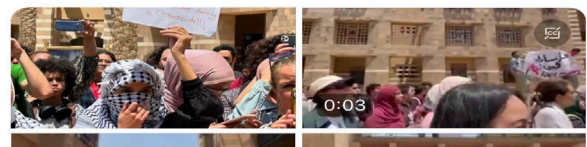
...

THE STUDENT INTIFADA IS GLOBAL!

 American University in Cairo (AUC): Egyptian students have risen to make their voices clear amidst severe governmental repression. Students, faculty, alumni, and staff have been mobilizing for the past few days to amplify their demands:

1. Boycott AXA Insurance & HP Inc.
2. Full financial transparency
3. Adhere to the BDS list
4. Remove any goods supportive of Israeli apartheid.

Students have made it clear that they will not stop until demands are met! 🇪🇬 🇵🇸

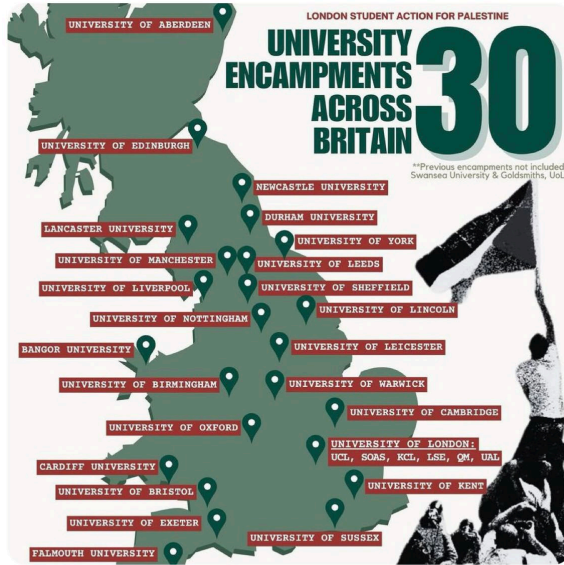




National Students for Justi... 
@NationalSJP

Follow

30 university encampments across the UK and counting!



3:01 AM · 5/19/24 From Earth · 65K Views

1.1K Reposts 77 Quotes 2.5K Likes 93 Bookmarks



Post



National Students for Justi... 
@NationalSJP

Follow



Tokyo, Japan

Scores of students at Sophia University join the global student uprising for Gaza, pressing their school to cut ties with Tel Aviv University.



3:36 AM · 5/21/24 From Earth · 95K Views

402 Reposts 22 Quotes 928 Likes 47 Bookmarks



76. In short, days of rage and directives called on by Ismail Haniyah, Khaled Mishal and Iran's Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, were now being acted out on U.S. college campuses through the leadership and organization of AMP and NSJP.

77. America's college campuses, including UNLV, were being run and taken over by students and non-student organizations, taking direct instructions from foreign terrorist organizations and leaders overseas, all at the costs of innocent students and faculty, who had and have no idea how these things were happening.

78. SJP has also expressed support for Hamas's October 7 onslaught.

79. Among college campuses taken over and overrun by these groups are also Nevada's campuses UNLV and University Nevada Reno.



80.

81. University of Nevada Las Vegas has allowed antisemitic rhetoric to run rampant on campus dating back to 2018 and has failed to protect their Jewish student population having allowed both antisemitic student and non-student organizations allowed on campus to intimidate, harass, assault their Jewish student population, without any substantive efforts to mitigate this hateful conduct, which violates UNLV's own policies against same.

82. Within hours of Hamas's October 7 attack, Hamas leader Ismail Haniyeh called for Hamas's "resistance abroad" to "join this battle any way they can." He also stated, "[l]et us be partners in creating this great victory, inshallah."

1 **83.** Three days later, Mr. Mashal—the leader of Hamas’s diaspora office and founder
 2 of the Islamic Association of Palestine (IAP)—called on Hamas’s global supporters to be “part
 3 of this battle.”¹¹ IAP is Hamas’ public voice in the United States.

4
 5 **84.** Former Islamic Association of Palestine staffers and members were founding
 6 members of the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR). (CAIR) is a Muslim “civil
 7 rights and advocacy group”, headquartered on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. CAIR's stated
 8 purpose is to promote social, legal and political activism among Muslims in America.

9
 10 **85.** It is also clear that there is a large deeply intertwined network of pro-Hamas
 11 organizations in the United States, who have anchored themselves onto college campuses across
 12 the Nation as seen below.

13
 14 **86.** The mobilization of thousands of students across the United States campuses, on
 15 directive of Foreign Terrorists Organizations was not only happening in plain sight, it was
 16 happening through coordination of antisemitic and anti-American organizations existing and
 17 doing business in the United States.

18
 19 **87.** These Pro-Hamas organizations use buzzwords like “colonialism” “oppressors”
 20 “solidarity with...” and “liberation from” “apartheid regime” among others to describe both
 21 Israel and U.S. policies and garner support from students and universities across the Nation.

22 **88.** The vernacular across campus protests became more pointed at the purported
 23 plight of Gazans after October 7, 2024, with student and non-student organizations organizing in
 24

25
 26

 27 ¹¹ Former Hamas Leader Khaled Mashal Calls For ‘Friday of The Al-Aqsa Flood’: Muslims Should Take
 28 to The Streets Worldwide, Join the Battle; The West, America, Zionists Will See Convoys of Mujahideen
 on Their Way to Palestine, MEMRI TV (Oct. 10, 2023), <https://www.memri.org/tv/fmr-hamas-leader-calls-muslims-world-join-battle-palestine>.

1 opposition to “Israeli- occupation of Gaza” and a movement to end the “Zionist apartheid
2 regime” in “Palestine”.

3
4 **89.** Signs on and off campuses were splashed with the words “From the River to the
5 Sea”, posters of watermelons¹² were displayed, along with the Palestinian flags, and other
6 symbolic signs.

7
8 **90.** Within hours of the attack, the language of the Hamas-authored disinformation
9 campaign appeared in NSJP propaganda across social media and on college campuses. Exactly
10 as AMP intended, NSJP acted as Hamas’ loyal foot soldiers for Hamas’s propaganda battle on
11 university campuses across the United States. The next day, NSJP released its Day of Resistance
12 Toolkit (“NSJP Toolkit”)¹³ across more than 300 American college campuses and on the
13 internet.

14
15 **91.** The Toolkit, literally, was an instruction manual including the following pictures
16 as guidelines for online media distribution whereby student organizations would simply use
17 Canva to modify the prototype provided by NSJP, and subsequently blast it out on social media
18 networks, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat, Tik Tok.

19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27 ¹² The watermelon is a symbol of Palestinians’ public expression of the struggle against Israeli occupation
of the Palestinian territories. The colors of a watermelon capture the similar colors of green, black and red
of the Pan-Arabian flag.

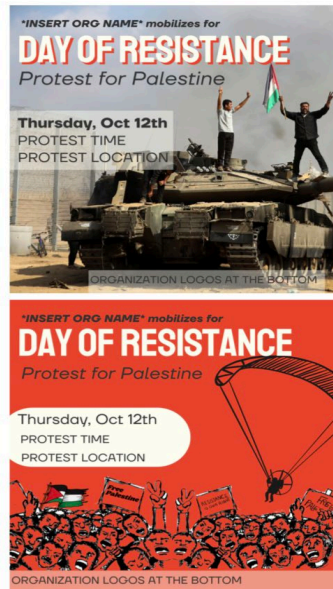
28 ¹³ DAY-OF-RESISTANCE-TOOLKIT.pdf (imgix.net)

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14

TEMPLATE GRAPHICS

[CANVA GRAPHIC TEMPLATE LINK FOR PROTESTS \[LINK WITH BELOW GRAPHICS\]](#)

TABLING MATERIALS AND OTHER GRAPHICS COMING SOON



15 **92.** The NSJP Toolkit uses the euphemism “the resistance” and similar phrases to
16 refer Referred to as Operation Towfan Al-Aqsa (Al-Aqsa Flood).

17 **93.** Immediately thereafter, SJP-UNLV and NPL had coordinated their “day of rage”
18 hosting a variety of off campus protests initially in downtown, Las Vegas in accordance with
19 directives issued by Hamas.
20

21 **94.** Subsequently SJP-UNLV coordinated with non-student groups to facilitate
22 antisemitic protests on UNLV’s campus with other non-student organizations such as NLP, the
23 Fifth Sun Project, and Red Desert Collective, among others, in clear advancement of carrying out
24 NSJP’s and Hamas’ instructions in Las Vegas.
25
26
27
28

1 **95.** These organizations worked in unison with SJP, taking instructions from NSJP to
2 wreak havoc on UNLV’s campus with antisemitic protests commencing on October 19, 2024 and
3 continuing to present day.

4
5 **96.** The NSJP Toolkit is a direct response to Hamas’ “call for mass mobilization”
6 issued the day prior. In it, NSJP demands its members and allies “not only support, but struggle
7 alongside our people back home ... and above all normalize and support our fearless resistance.”

8
9 **97.** To do so, the NSJP Toolkit puts forth a strategy to “normalize the resistance,”
10 Hamas, by arguing that Liberation is not an abstract concept... [L]iberating colonized land is a
11 real process that requires confrontation by any means necessary. In essence, decolonization is a
12 call to action . . . It calls upon us to engage in meaningful actions that go beyond symbolism and
13 rhetoric. Resistance comes in all forms—armed struggle, general strikes, and popular
14 demonstrations. All of it is legitimate, and all of it is necessary. (emphases added).

15
16 **98.** AMP controls NSJP and NSJP communicates with its local chapters including
17 SJP-UNLV. UNLV was one of those campuses that SJP-UNLV utilized the NSJP Toolkit in its
18 activities.

19
20 **99.** The NSJP Toolkit thus compels Defendants, their members, and their allies to
21 provide “real” support to Hamas not only through their arguments and rhetoric, but also through
22 “confrontation” that includes, among other things, “armed struggle” and violence.

1 **100.** At UNLV, SJP-UNLV has incorporated not only NPL to join “the resistance” on
 2 UNLV’s campus but also the collateral groups of Fifth Sun Project¹⁴ and Red Desert
 3 Collective¹⁵, to “stand in solidarity” against “Zionist colonialization”.

4
 5 **101.** Immediately after describing the Unity Intifada, NSJP confirmed it was “PART of
 6 this movement, not in solidarity with this movement.”¹⁶ Again, only Hamas operates a “unified
 7 command” in Gaza. There is no ambiguity: Defendants identify themselves as not just aligned
 8 with Hamas’s terrorist activities, but “PART of” them with a clear intent to mobilize and wreak
 9 havoc on UNLV’s campus and off it in the streets of Las Vegas.

10
 11 **102.** The NSJP Toolkit was distributed to prepare and organize a “Day of Resistance”
 12 to support Hamas’s terrorist activities. NSJP intentionally avoids acknowledging Hamas’s most
 13 despicable crimes—the rape, kidnap, and the slaughter of innocent civilians—and simply
 14 declares that “[s]ettlers are not ‘civilians’” and therefore can be murdered in cold blood.

15
 16 **103.** The NSJP Toolkit further provides graphics and advertisements for SJP Chapters
 17 and allies to use that includes images of paragliders, which references how Hamas infiltrated the
 18 Nova Festival.

19
 20 **104.** Neither Hamas, nor any other terrorist organization, had ever used paragliders to
 21 commit a terrorist attack until October 7—just one day before NSJP provided the graphic.

22
 23
 24
 25
 26 ¹⁴ The Fifth Sun Project is a small WOC-Led Group Focused on Cultural Awareness, Indigenous
 Activism, Raising Funds & Support for our Community. Fifth Sun Project (uucv.org)

27 ¹⁵ A working-class organization based in occupied Paiute land! Red Desert Collective | Substack

28 ¹⁶ The Resistance News Network Telegram Chat

1 **105.** The NSJP Toolkit further requests member organizations endorse the “Toofan Al
2 Aqsa Statement”¹⁷ The statement, analogous to the NSJP Toolkit, declares its “unwavering
3 support of the resistance in Gaza and the broader occupied Palestinian lands” and encourages
4 Hamas and its affiliates to continue killing and taking hostages.

5
6 **106.** Many of Defendants’ affiliates signed the Toofan Al-Aqsa Statement, which
7 declares “[w]e honor Palestinians who are working on the ground on several axes of the so-
8 called ‘Gaza envelope’ alongside our comrades in blood and arms, and what is coming is greater.
9 Victory or martyrdom.”

10
11 **107.** Foreign terrorist organizations also pledged their support to “Toofan Al-Aqsa”
12 issuing statements such as” that your mujahideen brothers all over the world stand with you
13 [Hamas] in single file in the same trenches. We are with you [Hamas] and we testify to God that
14 we will not let you down as long as our hearts are beating, until victory is achieved. Tufan Al-
15 Aqsa will undoubtedly be the etched in the history of Islamic battles of our nation.”¹⁸

16
17 **108.** Al-Shabaab’s statement concurred, “While your fellow mujahideen in East Africa
18 bless the battle in the land of Palestine, we promise that we will not turn away from sacrificing in
19 your name and cause ... if there is a way to support you, we shall not delay nor hold back.”

20
21 **109.** Meanwhile in the United States, Defendants’ violence and terror at UNLV is a
22 direct instruction from overseas terror organizations codified in the NSJP Toolkit.

23 **110.** The acts of these organizations working in unison, to perpetuate Hamas
24 propaganda at UNLV against UNLV’s student body was a coordinated effort as demonstrated by
25

26 ¹⁷ Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups named the attacks Operation Al-Aqsa
27 Flood (or Deluge; Arabic: عملية طوفان الأقصى, romanized: *‘amaliyyat ṭūfān al-’Aqṣā*, usually
28 romanised as "Tufan Al-Aqsa" or "Toofan Al-Aqsa")

¹⁸ Al Qaeda Leadership

1 deliberate acts at UNLV, right after calls to action by Hamas and Iranian Revolutionary Guard
2 Corps (“IRGC”) officials.

3
4 **111.** The NSJP Toolkit directed Defendants’ members and allies “to engage in
5 meaningful actions that go beyond symbolism and rhetoric” to include all potential forms of
6 resistance, including “armed struggle” and violence.

7
8 **112.** Hamas itself echoed those same calls. For example, on December 5, 2023, in an
9 interview on Al-Aqsa TV (Hamas-Gaza), a senior Hamas official, Sami Abu Zahri, called on
10 Hamas’s allies in the United States to engage in domestic terrorism to support Hamas’s terrorist
11 activities.

12
13 **113.** Defendants’ encouragement of its members, affiliates, and allies to join the
14 “resistance”—again, a euphemism for Hamas itself—is not mere speech or advocacy. Rather,
15 Defendants encouraged their members to exert political pressure on American institutions and
16 politicians, in service of Hamas’s goals. The chaotic images emerging from American campuses
17 are the intended result of Defendants’ endeavors.

18
19 **114.** In short, Defendants act as Hamas’s public relations division and recruit students
20 as domestic foot soldiers not only to disseminate Hamas’s propaganda but also to foment
21 violence, chaos, and fear across the United States and at UNLV to intimidate students and
22 faculty and coerce change in American policy.

23
24 **115.** This is all in support Hamas’s, Hezbollah and IRGC’s short and long-term goals
25 for its international terrorist activities, using and recruiting American students on American
26 University campuses to perpetuate a terrorist agenda to sow chaos domestically in the United
27 States.

116. Defendants organized “Day of Resistance” riots and protests for many SJP chapters, including University of Nevada Las Vegas, to coincide with Hamas’s proclaimed “Day of Rage” for its supporters in Gaza and the West Bank on October 13, 2023 (which would be late in the evening on October 12, 2023, in many parts of the United States).

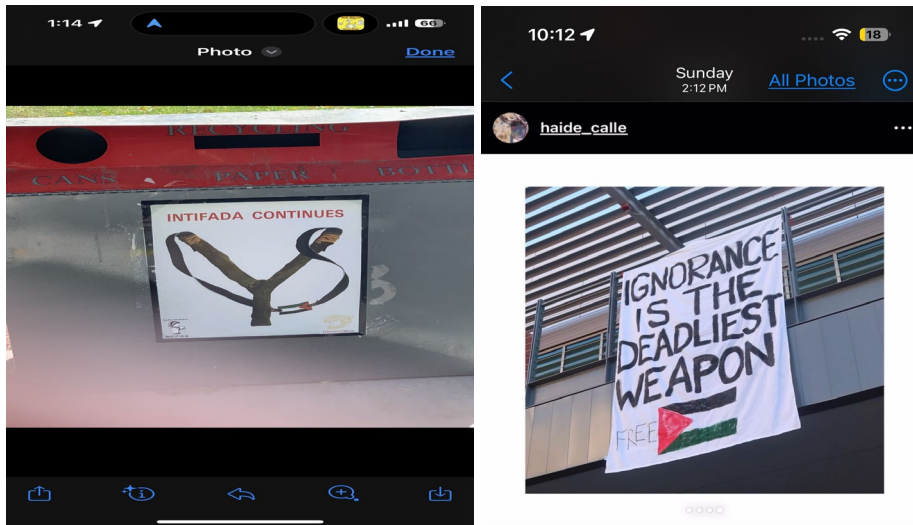
117. As demonstrated below, every call to action by Hamas, is equally mirrored and reciprocated with a call to action at UNLV, held by NSJP and SJP-UNLV along with other student and non-student organizations they collaborate with to wreak havoc on UNLV’s campus.

118. Similarly, these acts of resistance at UNLV by SJP-UNLV called for days of rage often for the purpose of terrorizing Jewish Students on campus.



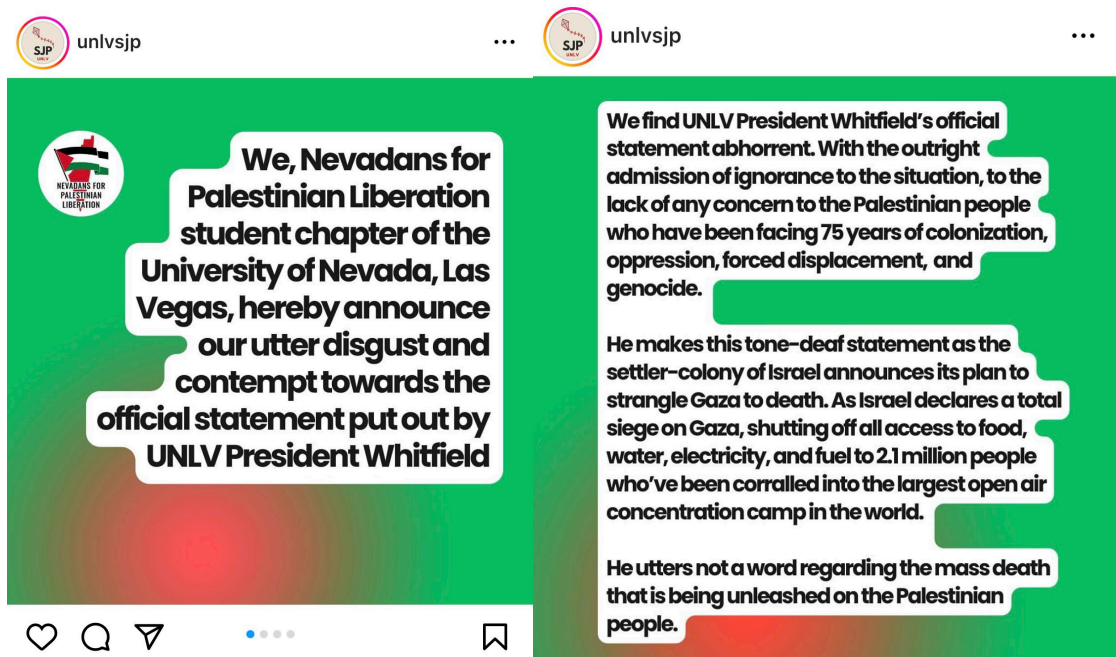
119. The collaboration between UNLV and SJP-UNLV to allow the SJP-UNLV to “express” their indignation under the First Amendment, at the expense of Jewish students was on unprecedented levels and never seen before by Jewish students.

120. UNLV allowed stickers and posters supporting intifada on the University campus without even bothering to remove or even attempting to remove these antisemitic messages targeting Jewish students.



121.

122. A slingshot and messaging of David & Goliath with a Palestinian flag with Intifada Continues displayed on garbage cans on UNLV's Campus. A sign plastered on UNLV Student Union with a Palestinian flag.



1 **123.** Even after the days of resistance called by AMP to UNLV's SJP Chapters, the
 2 narrative continued with attacks even at Whitfield, citing "Where is your concern for Palestinians
 3 President Whitfield"



14 **124.**

16 **125.** Defendants continue to provide crucial ongoing public relations services to
 17 Hamas to generate support for its ongoing terrorism. As a sanctioned Foreign Terrorist
 18 Organization, Hamas is prohibited from hiring an American public relations firm. Defendants fill
 19 this critical gap by providing invaluable communication services that Hamas cannot receive or
 20 pay for elsewhere in the United States.

22 **126.** On January 21, 2024, Hamas issued a document in English, *Our Narrative—*
 23 *Operation Al-Aqsa Flood*, explaining how the protests and slogans of the American students in the
 24

1 wake of October 7, have renewed and reinvigorated the goals of Hamas to completely destroy
2 Israel.¹⁹

3
4 **127.** Defendants do not just parrot Hamas’s talking points. Indeed, Hamas has
5 regularly adopted Defendants’ propaganda language and framing. For example, by October
6 2023, Hamas’s Political Bureau, in English, expressly adopted NSJP’s position that not only
7 hostage taking, but “everything we do, it is justified.”

8
9 **128.** Defendants, as if on command, mimic whatever calls Hamas leadership makes, on
10 college campuses across the Nation including UNLV. Hamas leadership has been clear to
11 reciprocate and regale Defendants for said compliance.

12 **129.** On March 30, 2024, Mr. Barakat gave another interview with Al-Manat TV
13 (Hezbollah-Lebanon) in which he explained that the protesters in the West, with their chants to
14 “Free Palestine from the River to the Sea,” are providing popular, political, and media support
15 for the armed resistance.²⁰

16
17 **130.** On March 30, 2024, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard called for a “an economic
18 blockade across four continents in solidarity with Palestinians” to take place on April 15, 2024.

19
20 **131.** Local AMP and SJP chapters across the United States parroted the “Strike4Gaza”
21 materials and made identical calls for mass disruption of American infrastructure on April 15,
22 2024.

23
24 ¹⁹ Hamas Leader Abroad Khaled Mashal: ‘We Reject the Two-State Solution; October 7 Proved That
25 Liberating Palestine from The River to The Sea Is Realistic and Has Already Begun’, MEMRI TV (Jan.
26 22, 2024), <https://www.memri.org/reports/hamas-leader-abroad-khaled-mashal-we-reject-two-state-solution-october-7-proved-liberating>.

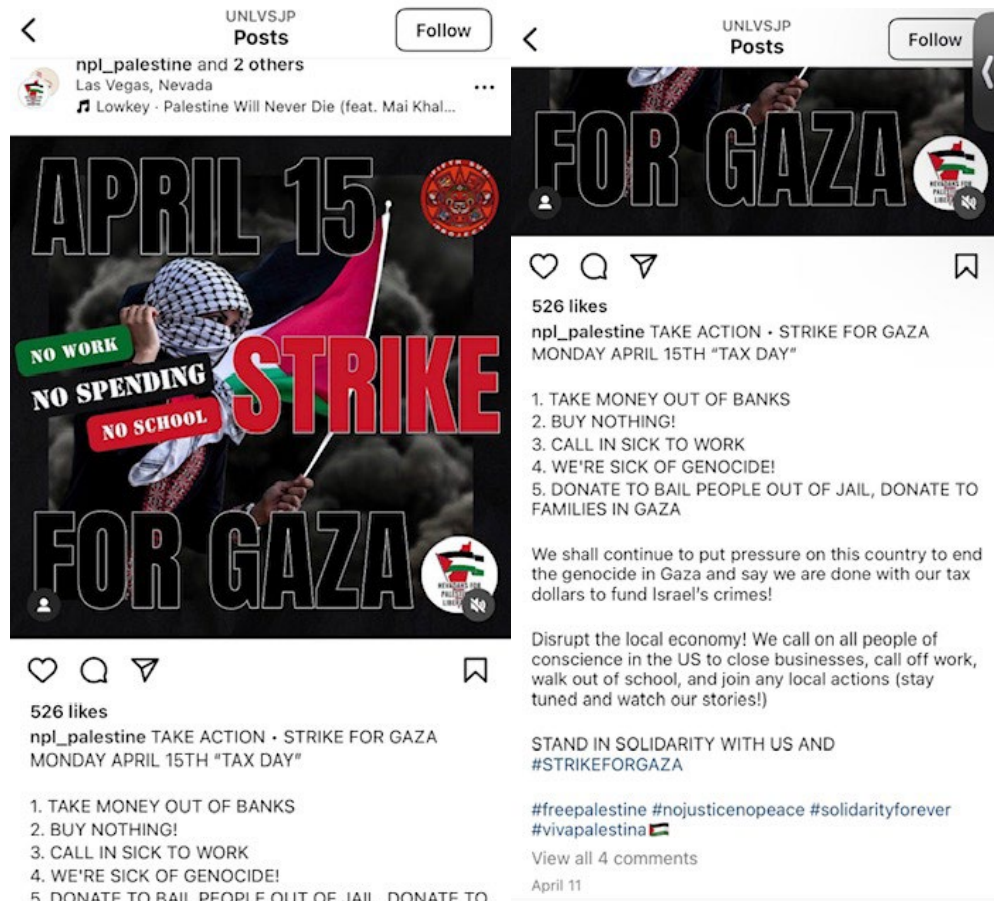
27 ²⁰ Canada-Based Former Senior PFLP Official Khaled Barakat on Hezbollah TV: American and Canadian
28 Protesters Support Armed Resistance, Elimination of Israel; BDS Serves the Armed Resistance, But
Cannot Substitute It, MEMRI TV (Apr. 5, 2024), <https://www.memri.org/reports/canada-based-former-senior-pflp-official-khaled-barakat-hizballah-tv-american-and-canadian>.

1 **132.** It is clear that once Foreign Terrorist Organizations including IRGC make their
2 call to action abroad, that precise call to action is carried out in the United States, across college
3 campuses herein, and more specifically, here at UNLV.
4

5 **133.** On April 15, 2024, “Strike4Gaza” protests erupted across American cities and,
6 just as the IRGC called for, created an “economic blockade” disrupting American economic and
7 transportation centers, such as the Golden Gate Bridge, the Brooklyn Bridge, Chicago-O’Hare
8 International Airport, and the New York Stock Exchange. Again, Defendants attacked—and
9 recruited others to attack—American citizens, institutions, and systems to foment a culture of
10 fear to, with the aid of the IRGC, provide material support to Hamas.
11

12 **134.** Likewise, SJP-UNLV parroted their message and posted the following call to
13 action for April 15, 2024 calling for an economic boycott at UNLV, specifically titled “Take
14 Action- Strike for Gaza- Monday April 15, Tax Day-
15

- 16 • Take Money out of banks
- 17 • Buy Nothing
- 18 • Call in sick to work
- 19 • We’re sick of genocide
- 20 • Donate to bail people out of jail; Donate to families in Gaza
- 21 • Disrupt the local economy! We call on all people of conscience in the US to close
22 businesses call off work, walk out of school and join any local actions.
23
24
25
26
27
28



135. The law distinguishes between those who engage in independent advocacy and those who are providing a service to Foreign Terrorist Organization and what Defendants are doing at UNLV are carrying out the directives of Foreign Terrorists Organizations.

136. Defendants and UNLV have fostered an environment that does not just assist Hamas, IRGC and Hezbollah but see themselves as part of the movement Hamas controls—the same movement that terrorizes Jewish students at UNLV and continues to attack and terrorize them to this day.

137. Defendant have openly created a racially hostile environment where Jewish students are and were subjected to repeated racial slurs and threats and being shamed and humiliated on the basis of their race.

1 **138.** Defendants have continuously fomented such a hostile environment for Jewish
2 students such that the harassment is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive while UNLV
3 maintains its deliberate indifference regarding same.
4

5 **139.** The assistance Defendants provide to Hamas through their propaganda at UNLV
6 is material, critical, systematic, and of significant monetary value. In fact, Defendants'
7 substantial assistance is invaluable. Hamas is unable by law to retain public relations services in
8 the United States, but through these continued protests of non-student organizations at the
9 University, is the greatest free public relations campaign in the State.
10

11 **140.** Court intervention is now needed to protect students and faculty and to end this
12 antisemitic discrimination and harassment, which violates University policy, federal civil rights
13 laws, and the U.S. Constitution.
14

15 **141.** Although, several of UNLV's public Administrators have made public statements
16 against the antisemitic behavior that has plagued the University, ultimately, they have failed to
17 take any concrete remediation to mitigate the lack of safety Jewish students are faced with on
18 campus.
19

20 **142.** Instead, Whitfield continued to entertain antisemitic groups and substantiate
21 legitimacy to their hateful behavior. Defendant Heavey, as current Interim President of UNLV
22 has also failed, and continues to fail at preventing
23

24 **143.** Jewish students on campus have been forced to disavow an integral component of
25 their Jewish identity or be denied the same rights and opportunities enjoyed by other members of
26 the campus community.
27
28

1 **144.** UNLV by and through its agents and faculty have fostered an environment where
2 antisemitism, harassment and the demonization of Jewish students is a legitimate and acceptable
3 behavior on campus, whether or not perpetrated by Anti-Israel student campus organizations or
4 other non-student organizations given a platform at UNLV, including, Defendants' decision to
5 allow the antisemitic chants and chaos on campus precluding Plaintiff from wearing an open
6 kippa without having to hide it under a baseball cap or other type of head covering.
7

8 **145.** It has been UNLV's position that Anti-Zionistic rhetoric is acceptable as free
9 speech on campus, deliberately conflating the notion that Anti-Zionism is not Antisemitism and
10 therefore, a political policy subject to legitimate public discourse.
11

12 **146.** Anti-Zionism is discrimination against those who recognize the Jews' ancestral
13 heritage—in particular the Jews' historic connection to the land of Israel and the right of the
14 Jewish people to self-determination in their ancestral homeland—as key components of their
15 Jewish identity.
16

17 **147.** The United States, along with at least forty-two other nations, has recognized that
18 demonizing, delegitimizing and applying a double standard to Israel—all forms of anti-Zionism
19 that are distinct from criticism of the State of Israel or opposition to the policies of the Israeli
20 government—are forms of anti-Semitism.
21

22 **148.** In spite of the recognition of anti-Zionism as a form of antisemitism, UNLV
23 continues to allow students and non-student organizations on campus to verbally assault, harass,
24 humiliate and demonize Jewish students on campus, including Defendants' decision to allow the
25 antisemitic chants and chaos on campus precluding Plaintiff from wearing an open kippa without
26 having to hide it under a baseball cap or other type of head covering
27
28

1 **149.** Plaintiff seek this Court's intervention to set things right by requiring Defendants
2 to enforce UNLV policies in an evenhanded way, prohibit discrimination and bias as required by
3 law, and treat Jewish students, faculty, and invited speakers in the same manner as their non-
4 Jewish counterparts.

5
6 **150.** The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution affords Plaintiff the
7 right to equal protection under the laws.

8
9 **151.** Defendants violated Plaintiff's right when they, under color of state law, carried
10 out customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of deliberate indifference and tolerance
11 for discrimination, carried out on the basis of race, failed to protect Plaintiff and prohibit the
12 discriminatory conduct. Specifically, the Defendants carried out customs and/or policies and/or
13 practices and usage of deliberate indifference to Jewish people such as Plaintiff and tolerance for
14 discrimination of Jewish people such as Plaintiff and failed to protect Plaintiff and prohibit the
15 discriminatory conduct of Jewish people.

16
17 **152.** Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as codified in 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.,
18 mandates that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from
19 participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or
20 activity receiving Federal financial assistance, and that Defendants protect Plaintiff and other
21 similarly situated students, by prohibiting the same.

22
23 **153.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference, when they,
24 under color of state law, condoned, ratified, and carried out the prohibited conduct, and denied
25 Plaintiff of his rights, benefits, and participation in their programs and activities.

1 **154.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference when they,
2 under color of state law, condoned and tolerated a hostile and offensive environment where
3 discriminatory acts and expressions were carried out against Plaintiff, causing harm.
4

5 **155.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference, when they,
6 under color of state law, breached and failed in the performance of their duties.
7

8 **156.** Defendants' negligent actions, and their deliberate indifference to Plaintiff,
9 shocks the conscience and demonstrates a discriminatory and dangerous environment Plaintiff
10 and other Jewish students found on campus at UNLV.
11

12 **157.** Since at least September 2004, it has been the policy of the Office of Civil Rights
13 ("OCR") of the U.S. Department of Education ("DOE") to investigate Title VI complaints
14 against universities related to antisemitism. In an October 26, 2010 letter to federally funded
15 schools, OCR confirmed that such schools are "responsible for addressing harassment incidents
16 about which [they] know[] or reasonably should have known," and must address "anti-Semitic
17 harassment," stating that such harassment violates Title VI when it creates a "hostile
18 environment" based on "actual or perceived shared ancestry or ethnic identity as Jews," in which
19 "the conduct is sufficiently severe, pervasive, or persistent so as to interfere with or limit a
20 student's ability to participate in or benefit from the services, activities, or opportunities offered
21 by a school," or when the "harassment is encouraged, tolerated, not adequately addressed, or
22 ignored by school employees." OCR further clarified that schools must take "immediate and
23 appropriate action to investigate" harassment claims and "must take prompt and effective steps
24 reasonably calculated to end the harassment, eliminate any hostile environment and its effects,
25 and prevent the harassment from recurring."
26
27
28

1 **158.** In December 2019, President Donald Trump issued Executive Order 13899 on
2 “Combating Anti-Semitism,” directing the executive branch to enforce Title VI against
3 discrimination “rooted in anti-Semitism as vigorously as against all other forms of discrimination
4 prohibited by Title VI,” and in doing so, to consider the definition of antisemitism promulgated
5 by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (“IHRA”), an intergovernmental
6 organization comprised of thirty-five member countries. On January 4, 2023, DOE, citing the
7 “rise in reports of anti-Semitic incidents,” released a fact sheet, “Protecting Students from
8 Discrimination Based on Shared Ancestry or Ethnic Characteristics,” which reiterates that Title
9 VI protects “students who experience discrimination, including harassment, based on their . . . (i)
10 shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics; or (ii) citizenship or residency in a country with a
11 dominant religion or distinct religious identity.”
12

13
14 **159.** According to the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), “Zionism is the movement for
15 the self-determination and statehood for the Jewish people in their ancestral homeland, the land
16 of Israel.”²¹
17

18 **160.** Anti-Zionism is discriminatory and antisemitic when expressed in terms of, for
19 example: applying double standards not applicable to other countries or peoples in assessing
20 Israel’s legitimacy and conduct; denying the Jewish people’s right to self-determination or the
21 right of the State of Israel to exist; denying that Israel has the right to self-defense against
22 terrorism, invasion, or the murder, rape, and kidnapping of its citizens; accusing Israel of being
23 inherently racist or comparable to the Nazis; or invoking classic antisemitic canards against
24 Israel and its people.
25
26
27

28 ²¹ Zionism, ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, <https://www.adl.org/resources/glossary/term/Zionism>

1 **161.** Zionism, which reflects the Jews' ancestral heritage and deep connection to Israel,
 2 is integral to the religious, national and/or ethnic identity of most Jews. "The vast majority of
 3 Jews around the world feel a connection or kinship with Israel, whether or not they explicitly
 4 identify as Zionists, and regardless of their opinions on the policies of the Israeli government."²²
 5

6 **162.** It has become commonplace among persons seeking to disguise their anti-
 7 Semitism to use the word "Zionists" to mean Jews, while at the same time arguing
 8 (incongruously) that Zionism is merely a political viewpoint.
 9

10 **A. UNLV STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT**

11 **163.** UNLV's Office of Vice President of Student Affairs issued a Student Code on
 12 Conduct which specifically delineates the acceptable and unacceptable conduct by students and
 13 includes "[T]o maintain an effective campus environment, each member of the campus
 14 community is strongly encouraged to notify appropriate officials of any violation of the Code
 15 and to assist in its enforcement. As citizens of the larger community in which the "University" is
 16 located, students/student organizations have all the responsibilities and rights that are incumbent
 17 upon any citizen. The University is concerned with what happens to students/student
 18 organizations and holds students/student organizations responsible for their own actions.
 19 Students/student organizations are subject to the University's internal disciplinary procedures,
 20 i.e., the "Code", and also, when applicable, to local, state, and federal laws.
 21
 22

23 **164.** The Code of Conduct also prohibits the following acts.

- 24 • Disrupting classroom activity, University functions, and/or the operations of the
- 25 University by an action or combination of actions that unreasonably interfere with,
- 26 hinder, obstruct, or prevent the right of others to freely participate in an activity,
- 27 program, or service of the University. *Id.* III, K.

28 ²² Zionism, ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, <https://www.adl.org/resources/glossary-term/zionism>

- Threatening, assaulting, or causing physical harm to oneself or to another. Uttering any words or performing any acts that cause physical injury, or threaten any individual, or interfere with any individual's rightful actions, including but not limited to the following:

1. words or actions that would cause an individual to fear for his or her immediate safety.

2. the use of physical force against an individual.

3. repeatedly contacting another person when the contact is unwanted.

Id. III, Q

- Harassment, which is any verbal, visual, electronic, or physical conduct that is sufficiently severe, and/or ongoing that it adversely affects, or has the purpose or logical consequence of interfering with any student's educational program; or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment within the University community. Harassment can include, but is not limited to, the above behaviors towards any person because of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation/identity, age, creed, national origin, disability, veteran status, or on any other basis.

Id. III, S

165. UNLV's Student Code of Conduct also specifically delineates the conduct of student organizations and provides:

Any recognized student group or organization may be charged with violations of this Code. Any University-recognized student group or organization may be held accountable for the actions of any of its members if the violation of the Code is in any way related to the group or organization. Group misconduct need not be officially approved by the entire membership in order to be considered grounds for possible conduct action towards the organization.

B. SUPPORT FOR HAMAS AND ANTISEMITISM GROWS AT UNLV AND IS FOSTERED BY THE UNIVERSITY

166. In 1987, after starting the "First Intifada"—a murderous string of terrorist attacks directed at both innocent civilians and Israeli soldiers alike—the Gaza branch of the International Muslim Brotherhood splintered into a new terrorist group: Hamas.

167. Hamas rejects Israel and the notion of secular Arab or Palestinian rule. In turn, Hamas advocates, supports, and directly engages in terrorism as part of its aim to—through

1 “jihad”—destroy Israel and, in its place, install an Islamic state under Sharia law “from the
2 [Jordan] River to the [Mediterranean] Sea.”

3
4 **168.** Hamas relies on terrorism, propaganda, and falsehoods to demonize Israel and
5 cast itself and its members as victims of a mythical “settler-colonial” oppressor image of Israel
6 and the Jewish people.

7
8 **169.** Antisemitism is a core tenet of Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya, known by its
9 Arabic acronym, Hamas—an extreme Islamist terrorist group explicitly committed to the
10 destruction of Israel and its Jewish inhabitants, the creation of an Islamic state in Israel’s place,
11 and the annihilation of all Jews around the world. Hamas’s 1988 charter states: “The Day of
12 Judgment will not come about until Muslims fight the Jews and kill them.”

13
14 **170.** In October 1997, the U.S. State Department designated Hamas, which has
15 controlled Gaza since 2007, a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

16
17 **171.** In keeping with its charter and goals, since its inception, Hamas has carried out
18 numerous indiscriminate terror attacks on Israeli civilians, including bombings, rocket barrages,
19 shootings, and stabbings, including during two so-called “Intifadas” against Jews in Israel.

20
21 **172.** During the Second Intifada, from approximately September 2000 through
22 February 2005, Hamas claimed responsibility for over fifty suicide bombings.

23
24 **173.** On October 7, 2023, Hamas launched an unprovoked surprise attack on Israel,
25 engaging in depraved acts of murder, torture, rape, violence, and kidnapping against Israeli
26 citizens. Thousands of armed terrorists invaded southern Israel, while others launched thousands
27 of rockets toward Israeli civilians. Once inside Israel, the terrorists, acting as well-armed death
28 squads, dispersed into Israeli towns shooting, raping, torturing, burning, and mutilating unarmed

1 civilians, including infants, children, and the elderly, taking hundreds of hostages and engaging
2 in mass murder and rape at a music festival near Gaza's border with Israel.

3
4 **174.** On October 7, 2023, Hamas had killed 1,200 people and abducted over 200 more
5 including American citizens, still being held by Hamas as hostages.

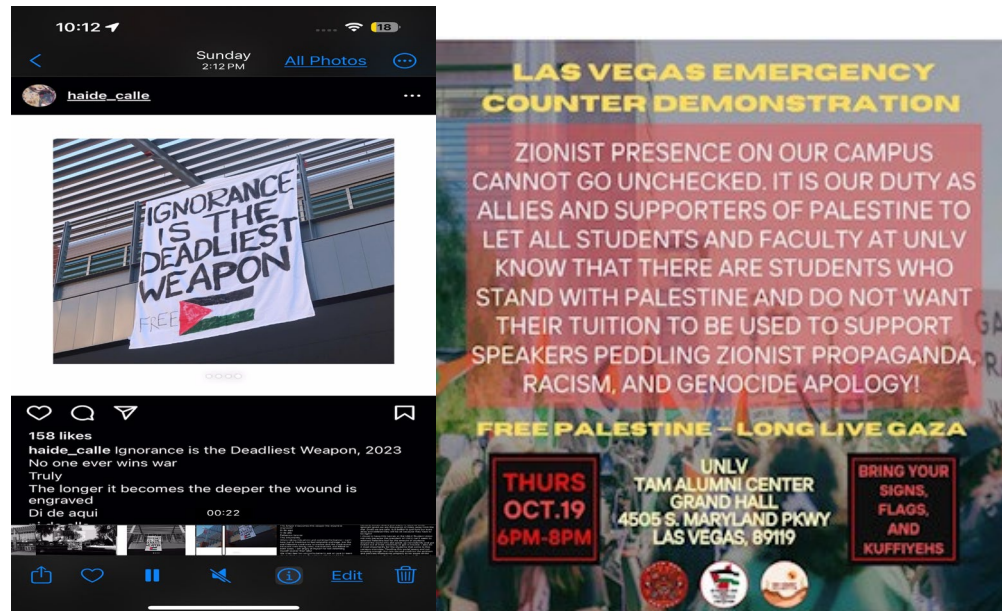
6 **175.** Since then, senior Hamas officials have hailed the slaughter and vowed that
7 October 7 was "just the first time, and there will be a second, a third, a fourth," promising
8 another "October 7, October 10, October one-millionth" until the complete annihilation of Israel.
9

10 **176.** Shockingly, numerous students and faculty members at UNLV celebrate, justify,
11 and excuse Hamas's mass rape, murder, and kidnapping. Many have resorted to harassment and
12 even violence against Jewish students in support of Hamas's attack and in condemnation of
13 Israel's defensive response. UNLV faculty members and Administration publicly support these
14 students and oppose even the smallest measures to combat UNLV's antisemitism.
15

16 **177.** These faculty members and students falsely accuse the "Israeli regime" of:
17 committing "genocide" and "ethnic cleansing" (even though the Arab population of Gaza has
18 more than quadrupled since 1967); creating an "open-air prison" in Gaza (even though Israel
19 completely removed itself in 2005 from Gaza, which also shares a border with Egypt); and
20 "apartheid" (even though all citizens in Israel enjoy equal rights).
21

22 **178.** Further evidencing the antisemitic nature of their activities, these students and the
23 faculty members who support them do not condemn or rally against such countries.
24

25 **179.** Additionally, UNLV has allowed non-student organizations like Nevadans for
26 Palestinian Liberation, Red Desert Collective and Fifth sun Project to attend student rallies and
27 harass UNLV's students.
28



180.

C. FEDERAL MANDATES, THE IHRA AND IDENTIFYING ANTISEMITISM

181. The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance ("IHRA")—whose member states include the United States—recognizes that Zionism (connection to the Jewish State of Israel) cannot be separated from the identity of most Jews. On May 26, 2016, the IHRA adopted a working definition of anti-Semitism (the Definition) that covers acts "[d]enying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor."²³

182. The IHRA Definition has been adopted or endorsed by 43 United Nations (UN) member states, including the United States.²⁴ (last visited Nov. 27, 2023).

183. The IHRA definition of antisemitism provides, among other things, that the following are “contemporary examples of antisemitism”:

²³ <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-charters/working-definition-antisemitism>

²⁴ <https://www.holocaustremembrance.com/resources/working-definitions-charters/working-definition-antisemitism/adoption-endorsement>

- “Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion”;
- “Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective—such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government, or other societal institutions”;
- “Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews”;
- “Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust)”;
- “Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust”;
- “Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations”;
- “Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavor”;
- “Applying double standards by requiring of [Israel] a behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation”;
- “Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis”;
- “Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis”; and
- “Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.”

184. On November 4, 2022, the U.S. Department of State (under President Biden's leadership) reaffirmed its commitment to the IHRA Definition. It explained: The United States unequivocally condemns antisemitism and views the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of Antisemitism as integral to the fight to eliminate this scourge. It is widely accepted and used throughout the world by governments, international organizations, religious and sports entities, and other civil society organizations, which sends a powerful message of solidarity against antisemitism. Bipartisan U.S. administrations have

embraced and used the IHRA Working Definition of Antisemitism, inclusive of its examples, as a policy tool.²⁵

185. In May 2023, the Biden White House issued a National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism (the "National Strategy"), particularly in the educational arena. According to the White House, the dramatic increase in the number of reported anti-Semitic incidents, many of which are occurring on campuses and in schoolyards, is simply "unacceptable."²⁶

186. The Biden administration has likewise publicly embraced the IHRA Definition in the domestic context through its repeated reliance on Executive Order 13899, which was issued by President Trump on December 16, 2019. That Executive Order directs federal agencies charged with enforcing Title VI to consider the IHRA Definition of Anti-Semitism, including the examples of anti-Semitism identified by IHRA. Exec. Order No. 13899, 84 Fed. Reg. 68799 (Dec. 11, 2019).

187. Assistant Secretary of Education Catherine Lhamon wrote in January 2023 that the administration "affirms OCR's [Office for Civil Rights] commitment to complying with Executive Order 13899 on Combating Anti-Semitism," and referenced OCR guidance on the Executive Order which remains available in OCR's online compendium of active policy documents. U.S. Dept. of Educ., Press Release: OCR Releases New Fact Sheet on Title VI Protection from Discrimination Based on Shared Ancestry or Ethnic Characteristics (Jan. 4, 2023), <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USED/bulletins/340e623>. In other words, this

²⁵ U.S. Dept. of State, Press Statement: The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance Working Definition of Antisemitism (Nov. 4, 2022), <https://www.state.gov/the-international-holocaust-remembrance-alliance-working-definition-of-antisemitism/>.

²⁶ The U.S. National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism 9 (May 2023), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2023/05/U.S.-National-Strategy-to-Counter-Anti-semitism.pdf> (last visited Nov. 27, 2023).

1 administration affirms the order as an active component of President Biden's civil rights policy—
 2 and emphasizes OCR's "commitment to complying" with it. The IHRA Definition thus remains
 3 the federal regulatory standard for evaluating whether harassing conduct is motivated by
 4 antisemitic intent.

5
 6 **D. UNLV'S JEWISH STUDENT BODY ATTEMPTS TO MITIGATE ANTISEMITIC CONDUCT WITH DEFENDANTS**

7 **188.** Following the chaotic acts of intimidation against Jewish Students at UNLV, after
 8 October 7, 2023, an organizational meeting was called on November 17, 2023 with various
 9 stake-holders of the student Jewish communities on campus with Whitfield.

10
 11 **189.** In attendance at said November 17, 2023, meeting with Defendants were the
 12 following University officials:

13
 14 Keith E. Whitfield - President
 15 Chris Heavey - Executive Vice President and Provost
 16 Vince Alberta - Chief Marketing Officer, Vice President of Brand Integration
 17 Adam Garcia - Vice President and Director
 18 Jose Melendez - DIA, Executive Director of Community Partnerships, UNLV School of
 19 Public Health, and Chair of the Nevada Minority Health and Equity Coalition

20
 21 **190.** Jewish students voiced concerns at said meeting in attendance with members from
 22 the Anti-Defamation League (Las Vegas); Hillel Nevada, and other local Jewish Groups.

23
 24 **191.** At said meeting UNLV officials were notified of a Jewish student's vehicle being
 25 vandalized, were formally placed on notice that many of the protestors were outside groups and
 26 were not student organizations.

27
 28 **192.** UNLV Officials and Administrators were also notified that Jewish students were
 being demonized, feeling threatened, unsafe and harassed and that these protests were disrupting
 their ability to attend classes, moreover disrupting classes in general.

1 **193.** Also, at said meeting students and Jewish groups were assured that efforts would
2 be taken to mitigate their concerns, claiming that” ...they can’t stop the rallies but will try and
3 minimize interruptions and hateful speech that occurs.”
4

5 **194.** UNLV Officials and Administrators were admonished by the students and Jewish
6 organizations for their failure to incorporate antisemitism on their DEI platforms, and a refusal to
7 denounce the antisemitic protests on campus by Defendant groups.
8

9 **195.** UNLV Officials were advised of Jason Woodbridge (NPL Advisor and Associate
10 Professor of Philosophy) posting antisemitic sentiments such as “From the River to the Sea” as
11 well as posting pictures of himself at Pro-Palestine Rallies.
12

13 **196.** On December 1, 2023, a Board of Regents meeting was held wherein Plaintiff
14 testified as to the continuous antisemitism on campus, demonization of Jewish students and again
15 requested from the Regents a call to action.
16

17 **197.** On February 27, 2024, a visiting Israeli physics professor from Bar-Ilan
18 University, Asaf Peer, was delivering an open lecture about black holes, as part of a public
19 physics symposium when he was interrupted by protestors voicing their views about the ongoing
20 conflict in Gaza.
21

22 **198.** The lecture was shut down by the Anti-Israel protestors and Professor Peer was
23 prevented from presenting his lecture and asked to leave by university officials.
24

25 **199.** Faculty, student, and Jewish organizations demanded Whitfield to investigate the
26 failure of campus police to remove them from the event and whether this failure was in violation
27 of the school’s free speech policies.
28

1 **200.** Campus police responded when notified of the incident, but declined to remove
2 the protesters, citing their First Amendment right to protest, despite the fact that UNLV's free
3 speech policy prohibits protestors from interrupting lectures.

4 **201.** Such free speech policy specifies that activities must not, however, unreasonably
5 interfere with the right of the University to conduct its affairs in an orderly manner and to
6 maintain its property, nor may they interfere with the University's obligation to protect rights of
7 all to teach, study, and fully exchange ideas. Physical force, the threat of force, or other coercive
8 actions used to subject anyone to a speech of any kind is expressly forbidden."
9

10 **202.** Peer said that police initially asked whether the event was a political debate and
11 explained it was a scientific lecture.
12

13 **203.** Instead of halting the protestors engaging in prohibited conduct against a
14 professor, violating UNLV's student code of conduct, University Police escorted Peer off
15 campus for "his own safety, alleging that the protestors were protected by "freedom of speech"
16

17 **204.** Instead of protecting Peer's own rights to free speech as a visiting professor
18 teaching about black holes, and academic freedom, UNLV decided to protect the vitriolic
19 antisemitic protestors who violated campus protocol and interrupted academic programing.

20 **205.** It is clear that UNLV had and has actual knowledge that racial harassment is so
21 severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive, that they have remained so deliberately indifferent
22 to it that it deprived and continues to deprive students of access to educational benefits or
23 opportunities.
24

25 **206.** Not only have Defendants remained deliberately indifferent to the plight of
26 Jewish students, even after the incident with Professor Peer, they refused to shut down the
27 protests and in fact, UNLV lets the protests continue and Jewish students to be demonized.
28



207.

208. Due to the fact that UNLV allowed to Defendants to continue to protest and wreak havoc on campus, SJP-UNLV, were emboldened to now call on and fight for the University's divestment

209. In addition to the continued protests and harassment of Jewish students on campus, in May, Defendants organized protests to demand UNLV divest in any companies that deal with Israel.



210.

211. At the “Walkout for Palestine” at UNLV protesters chanted, “From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free” and “Long live the intifada.” The first is a call to wipe out Israel, which would result in the murder of millions of Jews. The second is praise for terror campaigns, including bombings, directed at Israelis.

212. Emboldened by the Walk Out for Palestine rally and seeing that there was no negative response from UNLV, Defendants decided that they would continue to pressure the University and perpetuate more rhetoric concerning the University’s divestment.



213.

214. Ironically, faculty and Administrators did conduct a meeting with Defendant SJP and other groups, but did not do anything to admonish them regarding their antisemitic rhetoric, but instead, Whitfield was more concerned about appeasing Defendants concerns as demonstrated by the Memorandum below.

215. On May 7, 2024, Whitfield held a meeting with Defendants SJP-UNLV and memorialized the meeting in a memorandum.

UNLV | Office of
THE PRESIDENT

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

To: Chancellor Patricia Charlton
From: Keith E. Whitfield UNLV President
Re: SJP Student Meeting (5/7/24)
Date: May 8, 2024

I met with the UNLV registered student organization SJP (Students for the Justice of Palestine) yesterday, and their faculty adviser. I have also had like meetings with the UNLV Jewish faculty group and the Hillel student group. It is important to hear all views and perspectives on any issue. I fundamentally believe people want a chance to be heard, even if we do not always agree.

The focus of the SJP students' meeting yesterday was consistent with what the national SJP organization is saying, specifically for universities to disclose and divest of any investments with Israel. As you are aware, Brown University, the University of California, Riverside, and a handful of other higher-education institutions are considering this measure. I made no commitment to this, but I did say we would speak with the Investment Committee of the UNLV Foundation to better understand our investment strategies and asset holdings. I also emphasized that some of these holdings may be in broad portfolios of financial institutions, and it is sometimes difficult to determine what companies are included in their portfolios.

The students also expressed concern about their safety and retaliations against students involved in protests – including from elected officials whom they say stalk them and film them at their events and post on social media, or share with others. I committed that we would continue to work with their group, and all stakeholders on campus and do what we are capable of related to security or their sense of security. (I have made this same commitment to the Hillel students and Jewish faculty group.)

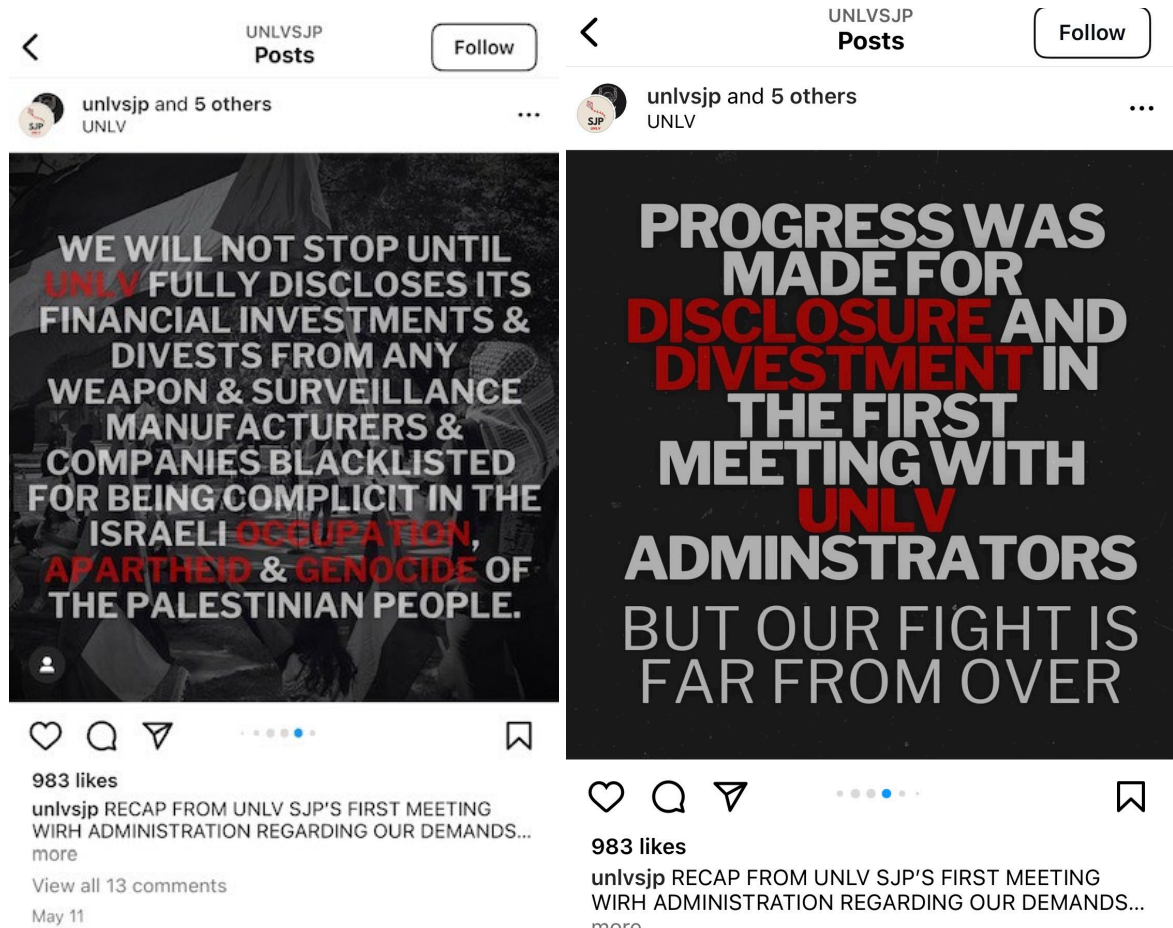
Finally, I also said we would consider sending a message to campus that would be inclusive of those impacted on our campus by events taking place in Gaza.

c. Elda Sidhu, UNLV General Counsel

216.

217. Amazingly, the antisemitic groups that have been wreaking havoc on Jewish students at UNLV, interrupting Israeli professors and shouting genocidal epithets at Jewish students on campus had “concerns for their safety”.

218. Immediately after the meeting SJP-UNLV said it made "progress" in its meeting with Whitfield, after the noted memorandum only demonstrated UNLV appeared to be indulging antisemites on campus, at the cost of Jewish students; Defendants SJP-UNLV did a victory lap on social media.



219. Whitfield also noted that the University would speak with the Investment Committee of the UNLV Foundation to better understand our investment strategies and asset holdings."

220. While Whitfield demonstrates concern with investments in Israeli Companies, there is seemingly a failure to acknowledge that public records show that UNLV has likely

1 engaged in “Pay for Hate” by receiving \$17,857,792 from undisclosed foreign entities that
2 support terrorism against democracies.²⁷

3
4 **221.** The culture of antisemitism under Whitfield became even more pronounced as
5 demonstrated on May 11, with student Yvette Machado-Tuinier during her undergraduate
6 commencement address in which she strayed from her approved speech to remarks pertaining to
7 U.S. involvement in international conflicts and her position on the war in the Gaza Strip.

8
9 **222.** UNLV President Keith Whitfield submitted a letter the following Sunday to
10 university staff providing his response to Machado-Tuinier’s unplanned remarks and statements
11 made regarding the school’s ties with Israel.

12
13 **223.** “Unfortunately, what should have been a celebration for all in attendance has
14 become the focus of scrutiny because of remarks shared during one of the speeches,” Whitfield
15 wrote.

16
17 **224.** Whitfield said the speech delivered by Machado-Tuinier, whom he did not name
18 in his statement, had spurred him to review the process of selecting student speakers as well as
19 other university policies.

20 **225.** Whitfield’s letter notes in pertinent part:

21
22 “Protecting free speech and academic freedom is something that I am very serious
23 about upholding. However, we are all responsible for what we say, when we say
24 it, what venue we choose to say it in, and how it may impact others. The
guidelines and policies we have in place are important standards to ensure every
individual is afforded the dignity and respect this milestone celebration demands.

25 I understand that the words spoken during the commencement ceremony were
26 hurtful to some graduates and others in attendance, and I want to make it clear
27 that this speech does not represent the views of this university.

28 ²⁷ (sites.ed.gov/foreigngifts/).

1 **226.** Whitfield’s concern lay more with the free speech aspect rather than the grossly
2 antisemitic nature of the speech.

3
4 **227.** On May 23, 2024, at the Board of Regents meeting, where many Jewish and pro-
5 Israel community members voiced their concerns over alleged antisemitism on college
6 campuses, Regent Patrick Boylan noted “I’ve asked continuously for special meetings,
7 emergency meetings, committees, subcommittees about safety and security and now,
8 specifically, to keep our Jewish students safe,” “I implore you ... please, let’s be ahead of the
9 ballgame and not be following.”
10

11 **228.** Regent Boylan criticized fellow regents for not defending Jewish students and
12 accused them of not taking action to punish a student speaker at UNLV’s commencement who
13 mentioned the thousands of civilian deaths in Gaza because “it’s not the Black community or
14 some other minority community that she spoke about.”
15

16 **229.** Since October 7, 2023, like all Jewish students on UNLV, Plaintiff has been under
17 severe emotional strain resulting from the distress of being accosted by antisemitic protestors,
18 who have found refuge and comfort from UNLV and its administrators, instead of being
19 admonished for such racist behaviors and actions.
20

21 **230.** It is clear that had these protests been targeted against any other race or class, that
22 the University would not have allowed this to continue for almost seven months now, but the
23 continued attacks of Jewish students at UNLV continues to be tolerated if not perpetuated by the
24 University and its groups.
25
26
27
28

1 **231.** It is also clear that the destabilization of student life at UNLV is part of a bigger
2 agenda of utilizing student protest to influence political policies. However, these student protests
3 are being solicited and funded by foreign terrorist organizations.
4

5 **232.** It is significant to note that the culture of antisemitism was fomented long before
6 October 7, 2023, as demonstrated by Regent Donald McMichael comments on June 7, 2024, at
7 the end of a long board meeting that included an anti-discrimination policy that was amended to
8 include protection for "...shared ancestry or ethnic characteristics, or citizenship or residency in a
9 country with a dominant religion or distinct religious identity.
10

11 **233.** McMichael's abhorrent comments included the following:

12 "But yet, we have a small group of people, because they were set upon in World War II,
13 have the notion that they can set themselves up in a higher position than anyone else in the
14 United States," McMichael said.

15 "I feel very badly and thought that the Hamas massacre was atrocious," he added. "But the
16 United States has been massacring Indians and Blacks for a lot longer. So if you really
17 want to have a discrimination, anti-discrimination, setting for this I would agree to it. But
18 the way things are going, we're setting aside a group that is above all other groups."

19 **234.** In said meeting, McMichael added: "So these things that we are trying to settle on
20 right now because some Jewish students are frightful to come to campus, get in line. There's
21 others who have been here a lot longer and have been treated more poorly."
22

23 **235.** Regent McMichael's position as Vice-Chair of the Inclusion, Diversity, Equity,
24 and Access Committee for NSHE is particularly concerning, highlighting the urgent need for
25 enhanced education and vocal opposition against antisemitism across the board.
26

27 **236.** Despite a public outcry demanding his resignation from NSHE, Defendants fell
28 short of said outcry and almost as a consolation prize, to pacify the Jewish student body,
removed McMichael from the Inclusion, Diversity, Equity and Access (IDEA) Committee on
June 20, 2024.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violation of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d)
(Against AMP, SJP-UNLV, NSJP)

237. Plaintiff repeats and realleges paragraphs alle preceding paragraphs and incorporate them as though fully alleged herein.

238. Under the Antiterrorism Act, “[a]ny national of the United States injured in his or her person, property, or business by reason of an act of international terrorism, or his or her estate, survivors, or heirs, may sue therefor in any appropriate district court of the United States and shall recover threefold the damages he or she sustains and the cost of the suit, including attorney’s fees.” 18 U.S.C. § 2333(a).

239. “[L]iability may be asserted as to any person who aids and abets, by knowingly providing substantial assistance, or who conspires with the person who committed such an act of international terrorism.” 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d)(2).

240. A defendant may be liable under the Antiterrorism Act even without a “strict nexus” between the substantial assistance and the act of international terrorism so long as there is “a foreseeable risk” of such act. Indeed, in some cases, “defendant’s role in an illicit enterprise can be so systemic that the secondary defendant is aiding and abetting every wrongful act committed by that enterprise.” See *Twitter v. Taamneh*, 598 U.S. 471, 495-96 (2023).

241. Hamas is a United States designated Foreign Terrorist Organization that committed, planned, or authorized various acts of international terrorism including its (a) terrorist attack on October 7th; (b) ongoing rocket attacks against non-military, civilian targets; and (c) holding innocent civilians hostage.

242. For decades, Defendants have provided substantial assistance to Hamas by acting as its propaganda wing in the United States, recruiting domestic foot soldiers for Hamas, and

1 fomenting violence, chaos, and fear in the United States to support Hamas's short and long-term
2 goals and international terrorist activities.

3
4 **243.** Defendants intentionally instigate a mass culture of fear, threats, violence, and
5 overt hatred to intimidate politicians and institutions for the benefit of Hamas by organizing,
6 managing, controlling, and intentionally inciting riots and acts of domestic terrorism as part of its
7 substantial assistance to Hamas.

8
9 **244.** Indeed, Defendants themselves are successor entities to an original material
10 support enterprise for Hamas. Defendants are operated primarily by many of those who were
11 senior leaders in the original enterprise.

12 **245.** Defendants AMP, SJP-UNLV, NSJP continue to provide substantial assistance to
13 the Hamas organization and promote Hamas, including at the UNLV campus, and there is an
14 ongoing risk of violence injurious conduct, and terrorist actions at UNLV. The threats posed by
15 Hamas and Defendants AMP, SJP-UNLV, NSJP, including antisemitic conduct, are an
16 immediate threat to the safety of citizens and students at UNLV, including Plaintiff. Unless
17 enjoined, citizens and students at UNLV face an ongoing risk of violence injurious conduct, and
18 terrorist actions at UNLV. For example, an individual was recently charged with two counts of
19 first-degree murder after a shooting outside a Jewish museum in Washington, DC on May 21,
20 2025.²⁸ The suspect in that incident allegedly shouted "free, free Palestine" following the
21 shooting. *Id.*

22
23
24 **246.** In addition to the discrimination and harassment at UNLV, as a direct and
25 proximate result of Defendants AMP, SJP-UNLV, NSJP conduct at UNLV, and their aiding and
26 abetting Hamas, Plaintiff is in a state of fear and anxiety in light of the ever-present and real
27

28 ²⁸ <https://abcnews.go.com/US/2-shot-fbi-field-office-washington-dc/story?id=122059162>

1 threats posed by said Defendants which have been unrestrained at the UNLV campus since
2 October 7, 2023, including that on May 31st, 2024, Plaintiff collapsed in his calculus class.
3 Plaintiff was taken to the UNLV Health and Wellness Center, where his face became paralyzed
4 on-site. He was rushed to Sunrise Hospital and diagnosed with extreme stress disorder, which
5 had triggered Bell's Palsy. After ruling out all viral and bacterial infections, it was concluded
6 that the facial paralysis was stress-induced. Plaintiff's cranial nerve had been severely impacted
7 by the overwhelming levels of stress he has endured. Plaintiff lost the ability to blink, drink
8 water properly, and see out of one eye. A majority of Plaintiff's face was paralyzed and
9 completely unmovable. Plaintiff was discharged with a high-dose steroid treatment, and the
10 paralysis persisted until the end of August 2024. Plaintiff began to slowly regain movement at
11 that time. As a direct and proximate result Plaintiff was forced to withdraw from two additional
12 classes over the summer.
13
14

15 **247.** It is clear that every time Defendants act in the United States, and more
16 specifically on UNLV's campus, there is a direct nexus between the University groups and
17 Hamas, IRGC, Hezbollah and other Foreign Terrorist Organizations.
18

19 **248.** It is also clear that directives being given by Hamas, IRGC, Hezbollah and other
20 Foreign Terrorist organizations are being acted out on U.S. college campuses through
21 Defendants and their organizations on UNLV's campus.
22

23 **249.** Defendants knowingly provide substantial assistance to Hamas through their
24 services. Indeed, in the NSJP Toolkit, Defendants confirm not only that they are aware that their
25 propaganda and incitement activities support Hamas but also that they perceive themselves as
26 "PART of" Hamas's "Unity Intifada"—the terror regime that has damaged Plaintiff.
27
28

1 **250.** Defendants knowingly provided substantial assistance to Hamas and thus aided
2 and abetted Hamas in committing, planning, or authorizing acts of international terrorism,
3 including the acts of international terrorism that injured Plaintiff.
4

5 **251.** Not only do these acts constitute “substantial assistance” under the civil portion of
6 the Antiterrorism Act, but they also satisfy the Antiterrorism Act’s criminalization of providing
7 “material support or resources” to a Foreign Terrorist Organization. *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A and
8 2339B.
9

10 **252.** UNLV has also provided substantial assistance to these radical pro-terrorist
11 organizations by allowing them to terrorize and demonize students on UNLV’s campus,
12 including Defendants’ decision to allow the antisemitic chants and chaos on campus precluding
13 Plaintiff from wearing an open kippa without having to hide it under a baseball cap or other type
14 of head covering.
15

16 **253.** UNLV has also provided substantial assistance under the Antiterrorism Act by
17 allowing them to use the student campus to distribute their literature, paraphernalia, and hosting
18 meetings by providing substantial resources to disseminate their antisemitic and anti-American
19 rhetoric and propaganda.
20

21 **254.** UNLV has provided substantial assistance by emboldening these Defendants, by
22 their actions and meetings with them, “legitimizing” their cause of terrorizing students on
23 campus.
24

25 **255.** Plaintiff has been injured in his person because of Hamas’s acts of international
26 terrorism.
27
28

1 **256.** By aiding and abetting Hamas in committing, planning, or authorizing acts of
 2 international terrorism, including the acts that caused Plaintiff to be injured in his or her person
 3 and property, Defendants are liable pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2333(d) for, threefold any and all,
 4 damages that Plaintiff sustained as a result of such injuries, and the costs of this suit, including
 5 attorney's fees.
 6

7 **257.** Plaintiff is entitled to permanent relief preventing and enjoining AMP, SJP-
 8 UNLV, NSJP and its agents, from aiding and abetting Hamas in committing, planning, or
 9 authorizing acts of international terrorism at the UNLV campus.
 10

11 **258.** Plaintiff is entitled to an order enjoining AMP, SJP-UNLV, NSJP and its agents
 12 from establishing, implementing, instituting, maintaining, or executing policies, practices,
 13 procedures, or protocols that: (i) penalize or discriminate against Jewish and/or pro-Israel
 14 students, including Plaintiff; (ii) fund student organizations that exclude or penalize Jewish
 15 and/or Pro-Israel students; and (iii) officially recognize student organizations that exclude,
 16 discriminate against, or harass Jewish and/or pro-Israel students.
 17

18 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

19 **Violation of 14TH Amendment – Equal Protection**

20 ***(Against Defendant Heavey, in his official capacity as current interim UNLV President, and
 21 successor to Keith Whitfield)***

22 **259.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
 23 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein,

24 **260.** The Fourteenth Amendment affords Plaintiff the right to equal protection under
 25 the laws, and Defendants violated Plaintiff's right when they, under color of state law, carried
 26 out customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of deliberate indifference and tolerance
 27 for discriminatory acts and expressions, on the basis of race and religion, failed to protect
 28 Plaintiff and prohibit the discriminatory conduct. Specifically, the Defendants carried out

1 customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of deliberate indifference to Jewish people
2 such as Plaintiff and tolerance for discrimination of Jewish people such as Plaintiff and failed to
3 protect Plaintiff and prohibit the discriminatory conduct of Jewish people.
4

5 **261.** At all times relevant herein, Defendants exercised substantial control over all
6 teachers, staff, and administrators acting under color of state law and condoning, ratifying, and
7 carrying out discriminatory acts and expressions against Plaintiff, and in failing to perform their
8 duties.
9

10 **262.** These acts of discrimination have been consistent and egregious peaking after
11 October 7, 2023 and persisting presently.
12

13 **263.** Defendants denied Plaintiff the rights afforded to him through the provision of
14 education and services designed for Plaintiff and prepare him for a successful path in life.
15

16 **264.** Defendants did not exercise due and reasonable care in the performance of their
17 duties when they undermined and detracted from the educational experience of Plaintiff and
18 created a disadvantaged academic environment.
19

20 **265.** Defendants violated Plaintiff's constitutional right to equal protection, and the
21 educational benefits afforded to him under the law.
22

23 **266.** Defendants demonstrated their deliberate indifference to Plaintiff, and other
24 similarly situated students, through customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of
25 deliberate indifference, when they tolerated discriminatory conduct, when they condoned,
26 ratified, and carried out acts and expressions so objectionably offensive, and did create an
27 environment where Plaintiff was in danger, and in fact was harmed, and in doing so, violated
28 Plaintiff's right to equal protection, a violation which is actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

1 Specifically, the Defendants carried out customs and/or policies and/or practices and usage of
2 deliberate indifference to Jewish people such as Plaintiff and tolerance for discrimination of
3 Jewish people such as Plaintiff and failed to protect Plaintiff and prohibit the discriminatory
4 conduct of Jewish people.

5
6 **267.** Defendants' acts and omissions proximately and directly caused harm to Plaintiff
7 in the violation of his constitutional, federal, and states' rights.

8
9 **268.** Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants for all damages directly and/or
10 proximately resulting from the violation of his constitutional right to equal protection.

11 **269.** Defendants' deliberate indifference to the Plaintiff and discrimination created an
12 environment with increased danger, which was the direct and proximate cause of the violation of
13 Plaintiff's constitutional right, and where the danger was foreseeable.

14
15 **270.** Plaintiff suffered injuries in the denial of access to and enjoyment of his
16 educational benefits, and the cumulative trauma now and into the future that will require medical
17 and educational analyses, evaluations, and treatments, the cost of which entitles Plaintiff to
18 special damages in an amount to be proven at time of trial.

19
20 **271.** Plaintiff suffered injuries in his emotional and psychological harm, humiliation,
21 degradation, damaged relationships, and general emotional distress, where Plaintiff claims both
22 past and future damages, in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00.

23
24 **272.** Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Plaintiff is entitled to recover against Defendants
25 for all reasonable attorneys' fees expended in prosecuting this action.

26 **273.** There is an ongoing violation Plaintiff's Equal Protection rights and said
27 Defendants must be prohibited from offering any ordinarily available programs, activities, or
28 campus areas to students if Defendants know the ordinarily available programs, activities, or

campus areas are not fully and equally accessible to Jewish students. That said Defendants be prohibited from knowingly allowing or facilitating the exclusion of Jewish students from ordinarily available portions of UNLV's programs, activities, and campus areas, whether as a result of a de-escalation strategy or otherwise. That said Defendants shall instruct Student Affairs and any and all campus security teams (including without limitation UNLV Security) that they are not to aid or participate in any obstruction of access for Jewish students to ordinarily available programs, activities, and campus areas.

274. Plaintiff is entitled to an order enjoining Defendant Heavey, in his official capacity as current interim UNLV President, and successor to Keith Whitfield, and its agents from establishing, implementing, instituting, maintaining, or executing policies, practices, procedures, or protocols that: (i) penalize or discriminate against Jewish and/or pro-Israel students, including Plaintiff; (ii) fund student organizations that exclude or penalize Jewish and/or Pro-Israel students; and (iii) officially recognize student organizations that exclude, discriminate against, or harass Jewish and/or pro-Israel students.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 - 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et. Seq.* (Against UNLV Defendants)

275. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

276. Whereas Title VI of the Civil Rights Act mandates that Defendants prohibit discriminatory conduct, and specifically, that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

1 **277.** Defendants were negligent and acted with deliberate indifference when they,
2 under color of state law, condoned, ratified, and carried out the prohibited conduct, and denied
3 Plaintiff of his rights under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, a violation of which is actionable
4 under 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et. Seq.*
5

6 **278.** Defendants acted under color of state law when they condoned and ratified
7 discriminatory acts and expressions, undermined and detracted from his educational and
8 academic experience, and where Defendants created a disadvantaged and dangerous school
9 environment, a violation of which is actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et. Seq.*
10

11 **279.** Defendants failed to mitigate the harm to Plaintiff and lessen the state-created
12 danger, having actual knowledge and notice of the incidents and occurrences of discriminatory
13 conduct, a violation which is actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et. Seq.*
14

15 **280.** Defendants had final authority and decision-making capacity to identify, address,
16 halt, report, and further investigate all discriminatory acts and expressions, incidents,
17 occurrences, and allegations, and to initiate corrective and preventative measures on behalf of
18 Plaintiff.

19 **281.** Defendants' negligence and deliberate indifference caused harm, and Plaintiff
20 suffered injuries and cumulative trauma now and into the future that will require medical and
21 educational analyses, evaluations, and treatments, the cost of which entitles Plaintiff to special
22 damages in an amount to be proven at time of trial.
23

24 **282.** Defendants' negligence and deliberate indifference caused harm, and Plaintiff
25 suffered injuries and emotional and psychological harm, humiliation, degradation, damaged
26 relationships, and general emotional distress, where Plaintiff claims both past and future
27 damages, in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00.
28

1 **283.** Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Plaintiff is entitled to recover against Defendants
2 for all reasonable attorneys' fees expended in prosecuting this action.

3
4 **284.** Plaintiff is entitled to permanent injunctive relief prohibiting the UNLV
5 Defendants from violating his Title VI and Title VII rights, including from Defendants engaging
6 in discriminatory and harassing conduct, against Plaintiff based on his Jewish background, and
7 specifically, that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded
8 from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any
9 program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.
10

11 **285.** There is an ongoing violation Plaintiff's civil rights and Plaintiff is entitled to
12 permanent injunctive relief preventing and enjoining UNLV/NSHE and its agents, from violating
13 Title VI, including, but not limited to, preventing and enjoining UNLV and its agents from
14 establishing, implementing, instituting, maintaining, or executing policies, practices, procedures,
15 or protocols that penalize or discriminate against Jewish students, including plaintiff and other
16 similarly situated individuals, in any way, and ordering UNLV and its agents to take all
17 necessary, adequate, and appropriate remedial, corrective, and preventative measures including
18 by, among other things: (i) disciplinary measures, including the termination of, deans,
19 administrators, professors, and other employees responsible for antisemitic discrimination and
20 abuse, whether because they engage in it or permit it; (ii) disciplinary measures, including
21 suspension or expulsion, against students who engage in such conduct; (iii) declining and
22 returning donations, whether from foreign countries or elsewhere, implicitly or explicitly
23 conditioned on the hiring or promotion of professors who espouse antisemitism or the inclusion
24 of antisemitic coursework or curricula; and (iv) adding required antisemitism training for UNLV
25 community members.
26
27
28

1 **286.** Plaintiff is entitled to an order enjoining Defendant Heavey, in his official
 2 capacity as current interim UNLV President, and successor to Keith Whitfield, and its agents
 3 from establishing, implementing, instituting, maintaining, or executing policies, practices,
 4 procedures, or protocols that: (i) penalize or discriminate against Jewish and/or pro-Israel
 5 students, including Plaintiff; (ii) fund student organizations that exclude or penalize Jewish
 6 and/or Pro-Israel students; and (iii) officially recognize student organizations that exclude,
 7 discriminate against, or harass Jewish and/or pro-Israel students.
 8

9
 10 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

11 **U.S.C. §1983 – Failure to Train**

12 ***(Against Defendant Heavey, in his official capacity as current interim UNLV President, and***
 13 ***successor to Keith Whitfield)***

14 **287.** Plaintiff repeats and realleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
 15 incorporates the same by reference herein.

16 **288.** Discrimination that violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth
 17 Amendment committed by an institution that accepts federal funds also constitutes a violation of
 18 Title VI.” *Gratz v. Bollinger*, 539 U. S. 244, 276, n. 23 (2003)

19 **289.** Title VI prohibits intentional discrimination by a college. *Alexander v. Sandoval*,
 20 532 U. S. 275, 280 (2001). Title VI forbids a recipient of federal funds from intentionally
 21 treating one person worse than another similarly situated person on the ground of race, color, or
 22 national origin. *Students for Fair Admissions (“SFFA”) v. Presidents and Fellows of Harvard*
 23 *College and SFFA v. University of North Carolina*, 600 U. S. ____ (2023).

24 **290.** Defendants failed to train personal, administrators and faculty in identifying and
 25 allowing violations of Title VI discrimination against Jewish students and faculty on campus.

26 **291.** Defendants routinely deal with free speech, lectures, and content related speech.

27 **292.** Defendants routinely deal with racial components of academia and have a
 28

1 conscripted diversity equity and inclusion policy since 2020.

2 **293.** Defendants understand the ramifications of giving preferential treatment to one
3 racial group who discriminates against another minority.

4 **294.** Defendants understand the ramifications of discriminating against protected
5 minorities on the basis of their race or religion.

6 **295.** Defendants are aware of their need to ensure that Administrators and faculty not
7 engage in racism or make racial comments against minorities.

8 **296.** Defendants are aware that faculty is prohibited from engaging in discrimination
9 under Title VI.

10 **297.** Defendants are aware that once instances of discrimination are brought to their
11 attention, that they have an affirmative obligation to mitigate and rectify said acts, in addition to
12 supervise, train, and discipline faculty members that violate University policies.

13 **298.** Defendants have been placed on notice that faculty members have violated
14 University policies and failed to discipline them or hold them accountable for their gross
15 violations.

16 **299.** Defendants' custom and practice of turning the other way when faculty violates
17 individual rights, and refusal to discipline involved faculty members and/or employ additional
18 training, ensures the likelihood of repeat situations and continuous violations of the rights of
19 Jewish students

20 **300.** Defendants' failure to provide proper training represents a policy for which
21 UNLV is responsible and liable.

22 **301.** UNLV's inadequate training demonstrates deliberate indifference on the part of
23 the University towards Plaintiff, and others similarly situated, with whom members of the
24 University's faculty and administration will routinely come into contact.

1 **302.** In the course and scope of the investigation and failure to rectify the current state
2 on campus, Defendants either failed to follow their training or they were improperly trained in
3 how to achieve a complete investigation and ensuring that Plaintiff's rights as a student remain
4 protected.

5 **303.** Defendants' failure to train and supervise faculty and staff caused the humiliation
6 and economic loss to Plaintiff and was at all times the reason for Plaintiff's humiliation and
7 economic suffering.

8 **304.** As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's failures, Plaintiff suffered, severe
9 emotional distress, mental anguish, humiliation and even economic loss as a result of his
10 interactions with Defendants.

11 **305.** The conduct alleged herein was done in reckless disregard of Plaintiff's
12 constitutionally protected rights; justifying an award of punitive damages as against the
13 individually named Defendants.

14 **306.** Defendant's failure to train faculty resulted in the intentional, reckless, and
15 callous disregard for the life of and his constitutional rights.

16 **307.** The actions of Defendants were willful, wanton, oppressive, malicious, and
17 unconscionable to any person of normal sensibilities.

18 **308.** Plaintiff is entitled to permanent injunctive relief prohibiting the UNLV
19 Defendants from violating his Title VI and Title VII rights, including from Defendants engaging
20 in discriminatory and harassing conduct, against Plaintiff based on his Jewish background, and
21 specifically, that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded
22 from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any
23 program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

1 **309.** Plaintiff is entitled to an order enjoining Defendant Heavey, in his official
 2 capacity as current interim UNLV President, and successor to Keith Whitfield, and its agents
 3 from establishing, implementing, instituting, maintaining, or executing policies, practices,
 4 procedures, or protocols that: (i) penalize or discriminate against Jewish and/or pro-Israel
 5 students, including Plaintiff; (ii) fund student organizations that exclude or penalize Jewish
 6 and/or Pro-Israel students; and (iii) officially recognize student organizations that exclude,
 7 discriminate against, or harass Jewish and/or pro-Israel students.
 8

9
 10 **FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

11 **42 U.S.C. §1983 –Ratification**

12 ***(Against Defendant Heavey, in his official capacity as current interim UNLV President, and***
 13 ***successor to Keith Whitfield)***
 14

15 **310.** Plaintiff repeats and realleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
 16 incorporates the same by reference herein.
 17

18 **311.** A ratification theory may be established in two ways: 1) based on a “pattern” of
 19 ratification that constitutes a practice or custom, or (2) based on a single act by an official with
 20 policy making authority.
 21

22 **312.** Upon information and belief UNLV has consistently ratified all antisemitic
 23 actions of its faculty and administrators, including Defendants’ decision to allow the antisemitic
 24 chants and chaos on campus precluding Plaintiff from wearing an open kippa without having to
 25 hide it under a baseball cap or other type of head covering.
 26

27 **313.** Policymakers for UNLV, have vigorously defended the antisemitic groups on
 28 campus allowing them to torment and harass Jewish students under the guise of protected speech
 under the First Amendment.

29 **314.** Upon information and belief, policy makers at UNLV have a custom and practice
 of failing and/or refusing to discipline faculty members, administrators and students, involved in

1 systematically and unlawfully engaging in open antisemitism.

2 **315.** Upon information and belief, policy makers at UNLV have a custom and practice
3 of improperly and systematically justifying violations of university policy to allow for the
4 perpetuation of antisemitism on campus that is in fact unjustifiable.

5 **316.** Upon information and belief, policy makers at UNLV have failed to thoroughly
6 investigate Jewish student complaints of antisemitism and have a custom and practice of failing
7 to take remedial steps after such violations of university policies.

8 **317.** Upon information and belief, UNLV has ratified, condoned, approved,
9 and encouraged the antisemitic conduct on campus by allowing non-student groups to wreak
10 havoc, demonize, traumatize and harass Jewish students at UNLV, including Defendants'
11 decision to allow the antisemitic chants and chaos on campus precluding Plaintiff from wearing
12 an open kippa without having to hide it under a baseball cap or other type of head covering.
13

14 **318.** UNLV was deliberately indifferent to Plaintiff's rights to be free from
15 harassment, bullying, demonization and retaliation as a result of his Jewish faith. UNLV engaged
16 in the deliberate indifference and misconduct of its employees, including Defendants' decision to
17 allow the antisemitic chants and chaos on campus precluding Plaintiff from wearing an open
18 kippa without having to hide it under a baseball cap or other type of head covering.
19

20 **319.** As a direct result of UNLV's longstanding customs and practice of deliberate
21 indifference to antisemitism and Plaintiff's constitutional rights, and rights of others so situated,
22 it was deliberately indifferent to a substantial risk of serious harm, embarrassment and
23 humiliation of Plaintiff.
24

25 **320.** The unlawful and illegal conduct of Defendant UNLV, its policies, procedures,
26 customs, and practices, and antisemitism deprived Plaintiff of the rights, privileges and
27 immunities secured to him by the Constitution of the United States and federal statutory law.
28

1 **321.** As a direct, proximate and foreseeable result, Plaintiff suffered damages in an
2 amount according to proof at the time of trial. Plaintiff is entitled to permanent injunctive relief
3 prohibiting the UNLV Defendants from violating his Title VI and Title VII rights, including
4 from Defendants engaging in discriminatory and harassing conduct, against Plaintiff based on his
5 Jewish background, and specifically, that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or
6 national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to
7 discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance
8

9 **322.** Plaintiff is entitled to an order enjoining Defendant Heavey, in his official
10 capacity as current interim UNLV President, and successor to Keith Whitfield, and its agents
11 from establishing, implementing, instituting, maintaining, or executing policies, practices,
12 procedures, or protocols that: (i) penalize or discriminate against Jewish and/or pro-Israel
13 students, including Plaintiff; (ii) fund student organizations that exclude or penalize Jewish
14 and/or Pro-Israel students; and (iii) officially recognize student organizations that exclude,
15 discriminate against, or harass Jewish and/or pro-Israel students.
16

17
18 **323.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
19 incorporates them herein by reference as though fully set forth herein.

20 **324.** Plaintiff's sincerely held religious beliefs teach that the Bible is the inspired word
21 of God and the sole authority for faith and practice.
22

23 **325.** Defendants' decision to allow the antisemitic chants and chaos on campus
24 precluding Plaintiff from wearing an open kippa without having to hide it under a baseball cap or
25 other type of head covering violates his First Amendment Rights.

26 **326.** Pursuant to 42 U.S.C 1983, Plaintiff brings this claim against Defendants for
27 acting under color of state law to deprive him of rights secure by the US Constitution.
28

1 **327.** The First Amendment likewise guarantees Plaintiff the right to freely exercise his
2 religion, without worrying that his religion will preclude him from attending UNLV without
3 being harassed.

4 **328.** The First Amendment guarantees that Plaintiff will not be retaliated against, due
5 to his religious beliefs by his employer, or academic supervisors.

6 **329.** Defendants' retaliation against Plaintiff because of his religious beliefs violates
7 his First Amendment rights clause because of such expression.

8 **330.** Plaintiff's actions did not elicit a suspension, and as a direct and proximate result
9 of the malicious and intentional conduct by Defendants, whose acts were directed and ratified by
10 Defendants collectively, Plaintiff suffered damages, the exact amount which will be proven at
11 trial.

12 **331.** Plaintiff is entitled to permanent injunctive relief prohibiting the UNLV
13 Defendants from violating his First Amendment rights, such as prohibiting him from wearing an
14 open kippa without having to hide it under a baseball cap or other type of head covering, and
15 violating Plaintiff's Title VI and Title VII rights, including from Defendants engaging in
16 discriminatory and harassing conduct, against Plaintiff based on his Jewish background, and
17 specifically, that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded
18 from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any
19 program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

20 **332.** Plaintiff is entitled to an order enjoining Defendant Heavey, in his official
21 capacity as current interim UNLV President, and successor to Keith Whitfield, and its agents
22 from establishing, implementing, instituting, maintaining, or executing policies, practices,
23 procedures, or protocols that: (i) penalize or discriminate against Jewish and/or pro-Israel
24

1 students, including Plaintiff; (ii) fund student organizations that exclude or penalize Jewish
 2 and/or Pro-Israel students; and (iii) officially recognize student organizations that exclude,
 3 discriminate against, or harass Jewish and/or pro-Israel students.

4 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 **Violation of First Amendment- Free Speech Retaliation** 6 **(Against Defendant Heavey, in his official capacity as current interim UNLV President,** 7 **and successor to Keith Whitfield)**

8 **333.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
 9 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

10 **334.** That it has become necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel
 11 for which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.

12 **335.** “[A]s a general matter the First Amendment prohibits government officials from
 13 subjecting an individual to retaliatory actions” for engaging in protected speech. *Hartman v.*
 14 *Moore*, 547 U.S. 250, 256 (2006).

15 **336.** A First Amendment retaliation claim brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 requires the
 16 plaintiff to show that (1) he engaged in protected speech under *Pickering/Garcetti*, (2) the
 17 government’s retaliatory conduct adversely affected that speech, and (3) the speech was at least a
 18 “substantial or motivating factor in the adverse employment action.” See also *Givhan v. Western*
 19 *Line Consolidated School District*, 439 U.S. 410 (1979).

20 **337.** Defendants’ decision to take adverse employment action against Plaintiff because
 21 of his religious beliefs violate his First Amendment Right to Free Speech.

22 **338.** Defendants, acting under color of state law, retaliated against Plaintiff, and
 23 violated his First Amendment rights by prosecuting an investigation against him, fabricating
 24 evidence used against him, reprimanding him and terminating him due to his protected speech
 25 regarding his faith.
 26
 27
 28

1 **339.** Defendants violated Plaintiff's First Amendment rights by undertaking actions
2 designed to deter him from ever expressing a viewpoint different from that of Defendants, on the
3 threat of additional investigations, proceedings, and even termination.

4 **340.** There is no state interest, compelling or otherwise, justifying Defendants'
5 retaliatory actions against Plaintiff.
6

7 **341.** Defendants, by prosecuting, punishing, and termination, have deprived and are
8 depriving Plaintiff of his First Amendment rights to free speech and association, as secured
9 against state infringement by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and
10 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

11 **342.** Defendants were aware of and informed of Plaintiff's constitutional rights to
12 express opinions different from their own, and therefore were motivated by evil motive or intent,
13 or acted with reckless or callous indifference to Plaintiff's constitutional rights, when they
14 violated, misrepresented, and interfered with his constitutional rights.
15

16 **343.** Plaintiff is in imminent danger of and has suffered irreparable harm, damage, and
17 injury inherent in the violation of First and Fourteenth Amendment rights, for which there is no
18 adequate remedy at law.

19 **344.** If not enjoined by this Court, Defendants and/or their agents will continue to
20 affect the aforementioned deprivations and abridgments of Plaintiff's constitutional rights,
21 thereby causing further irreparable harm, damage, and injury for which there is no adequate
22 remedy at law.
23

24 **345.** Plaintiff is entitled to permanent injunctive relief prohibiting the UNLV
25 Defendants from violating his First Amendment rights, such as prohibiting him from wearing an
26 open kippa without having to hide it under a baseball cap or other type of head covering, and
27 violating Plaintiff's Title VI and Title VII rights, including from Defendants engaging in
28

1 discriminatory and harassing conduct, against Plaintiff based on his Jewish background, and
 2 specifically, that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded
 3 from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any
 4 program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

5
 6 **346.** Plaintiff is entitled to an order enjoining Defendant Heavey, in his official
 7 capacity as current interim UNLV President, and successor to Keith Whitfield, and its agents
 8 from establishing, implementing, instituting, maintaining, or executing policies, practices,
 9 procedures, or protocols that: (i) penalize or discriminate against Jewish and/or pro-Israel
 10 students, including Plaintiff; (ii) fund student organizations that exclude or penalize Jewish
 11 and/or Pro-Israel students; and (iii) officially recognize student organizations that exclude,
 12 discriminate against, or harass Jewish and/or pro-Israel students.

13
 14 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
 15 ***(Claim for Damages for Violation OF Title VII)***
 16 ***(Against UNLV/NSHE)***

17 **347.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and
 18 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein.

19 **348.** On August 7, 2024, Plaintiff received his right to sue letter from the EEOC.

20 **349.** That the actions of the Defendants as set forth above constitute discrimination on
 21 the basis of religious belief and/or retaliation in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of
 22 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e.

23 **350.** Defendant UNLV/NSHE's decision to terminate Gerwaski without merit or cause,
 24 is demonstrative that it was based on religious discrimination and constitutes a disparate
 25 treatment under Title VII of the Civil rights Act of 1964.

26
 27 **351.** Specifically, Defendants' conduct constitutes discrimination on the basis of
 28 religion under 42 U.S.C. §2000e-2(a).

1 **352.** That as a direct and proximate result of NSHE's actions and/or conduct in
2 violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act as set forth above, Gerwaski is entitled to a
3 declaration of discrimination and retaliation, compensatory damages for his pain, suffering,
4 humiliation and/or embarrassment, attorney's fees and/or any other legal or other equitable relief
5 available under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.
6

7 **353.** Plaintiff is entitled to an injunction reinstating him and removing any adverse
8 employment record from his file under 42 U.S.C §2000e-5(g).
9

10 **354.** Plaintiff's protected religious expression and free speech was a motivating factor
11 behind NSHE's decision to take adverse employment action against Plaintiff.
12

13 **355.** Specifically, Defendants' conduct violates 42 U.S.C §2000e-2(m).
14

15 **356.** UNLV/NSHE retaliated against Plaintiff as prohibited by Title VII of the Civil
16 rights Act of 1964 when they took adverse employment action against him that is, discriminated
17 against him based on his religious beliefs.
18

19 **357.** Specifically, the NSHE's conduct violates 42 U.S.C §2000e-3(a).
20

21 **358.** That it has been necessary for Plaintiff to retain the services of legal counsel for
22 which Plaintiff is entitled to recover such costs and expenses from Defendants.
23

24 **359.** Plaintiff is entitled to permanent injunctive relief prohibiting UNLV/NSHE
25 Defendants from violating his First Amendment rights, such as prohibiting him from wearing an
26 open kippa without having to hide it under a baseball cap or other type of head covering, and
27 violating Plaintiff's Title VI and Title VII rights, including from Defendants engaging in
28 discriminatory and harassing conduct, against Plaintiff based on his Jewish background, and
specifically, that no person shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded
from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any
program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

1 **360.** Plaintiff is entitled to permanent injunctive relief preventing and enjoining
 2 UNLV/NSHE and its agents, from violating Title VII, including, but not limited to, preventing
 3 and enjoining UNLV/NSHE and its agents from establishing, implementing, instituting,
 4 maintaining, or executing policies, practices, procedures, or protocols that penalize or
 5 discriminate against Jewish students, including plaintiff and other similarly situated individuals,
 6 in any way, and ordering UNLV and its agents to take all necessary, adequate, and appropriate
 7 remedial, corrective, and preventative measures including by, among other things: (i)
 8 disciplinary measures, including the termination of, deans, administrators, professors, and other
 9 employees responsible for antisemitic discrimination and abuse, whether because they engage in
 10 it or permit it; (ii) disciplinary measures, including suspension or expulsion, against students who
 11 engage in such conduct; (iii) declining and returning donations, whether from foreign countries
 12 or elsewhere, implicitly or explicitly conditioned on the hiring or promotion of professors who
 13 espouse antisemitism or the inclusion of antisemitic coursework or curricula; and (iv) adding
 14 required antisemitism training for UNLV community members.
 15

16 **361.** Plaintiff is entitled to an order enjoining Defendant Heavey, in his official
 17 capacity as current interim UNLV President, and successor to Keith Whitfield, and its agents
 18 from establishing, implementing, instituting, maintaining, or executing policies, practices,
 19 procedures, or protocols that: (i) penalize or discriminate against Jewish and/or pro-Israel
 20 students, including Plaintiff; (ii) fund student organizations that exclude or penalize Jewish
 21 and/or Pro-Israel students; and (iii) officially recognize student organizations that exclude,
 22 discriminate against, or harass Jewish and/or pro-Israel students.
 23

24
 25 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
 26 ***(Civil Conspiracy)***
 27 ***(Against AMP, SJP-UNLV, NSJP)***

28 **362.** Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges all prior paragraphs of this Complaint and

1 incorporates them by reference as though fully set forth herein

2 **363.** Defendants AMP, SJP-UNLV, NSJP were a combination of two or more persons
3 who, by concerted action, in conjunction with their actions and conduct in following the
4 directives and instructions of Hamas, intended to accomplish an unlawful objective of furthering
5 the terrorist organization of Hamas and antisemitic conduct at UNLV for the purpose of harming
6 Jewish students at UNLV, such as Plaintiff. As a result of said conduct, Plaintiff suffered
7 damages.
8

9 **364.** Plaintiff seeks special damages, both past and future, in an amount in excess of
10 \$75,000.00 against said Defendants.

11 **365** Plaintiff seeks general damages, both past and future, in an amount in excess of
12 \$75,000.00 against the Defendant.

13 **366.** Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages directly and proximately caused by the
14 acts/omissions of Defendants.
15

16 **367.** Plaintiff seeks punitive damages in the amount to be requested at trial.

17 **368.** Plaintiff seeks reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.
18

19 **Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for judgement against Defendants as follows:**

20 **1.** Plaintiff seeks a Declaration from the Court that Defendants have violated
21 Plaintiff's constitutional right to equal protection.
22

23 **2.** Plaintiff seeks permanent injunctive relief restraining Defendants from allowing
24 non-student groups to interfere and continue to torment Jewish students on campus by engaging
25 in unprotected speech.
26

27 **3.** Permanently enjoin Defendants AMP, SJP-UNLV and NSJP from engaging in
28 any campus activities, and banning them from UNLV's campus.

1 **4.** Permanent enjoin all non-student organizations that violate NSHE student
2 conduct and policies from engaging in any campus activities, banning them from UNLV's
3 campus.

4
5 **5.** For damages against Defendants AMP, SJP-UNLV, NSJP under 18 U.S.C. §
6 2333(d).

7
8 **6.** For damages against Defendant UNLV for violation of Title VI of the Civil
9 Rights Act of 1964 – 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et Seq.*

10 **7.** For damages against Defendant UNLV for violation of Title VII of the Civil
11 Rights Act of 1964 – 42 U.S.C. § 2000d *Et Seq.*

12
13 **8.** For special damages, both past and future, in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00
14 against the Defendants.

15 **9.** For general damages, both past and future, in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00
16 against the Defendants.

17
18 **10.** For compensatory damages directly and proximately caused by the acts/omissions
19 of Defendants.

20 **11.** For punitive damages in the amount to be requested at trial.

21
22 **12.** For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

23 **13.** For permanent injunctive relief prohibiting the UNLV Defendants from violating
24 Plaintiff's Fourteenth Amendment rights to Equal Protection, Plaintiff's First Amendment rights,
25 such as prohibiting him from wearing an open kippa without having to hide it under a baseball
26 cap or other type of head covering, and from violating Plaintiff's Title VI and Title VII rights,
27 including from Defendants engaging in discriminatory and harassing conduct, against Plaintiff
28

1 based on his Jewish background, and specifically, that no person shall, on the ground of race,
2 color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be
3 subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.
4

5 **14.** For permanent injunctive relief preventing and enjoining UNLV/NSHE through
6 Defendant Heavey, in his official capacity as current interim UNLV President, and successor to
7 Keith Whitfield and its agents, from violating Title VII, including, but not limited to, preventing
8 and enjoining UNLV/NSHE and its agents from establishing, implementing, instituting,
9 maintaining, or executing policies, practices, procedures, or protocols that penalize or
10 discriminate against Jewish students, including plaintiff and other similarly situated individuals,
11 in any way, and ordering UNLV and its agents to take all necessary, adequate, and appropriate
12 remedial, corrective, and preventative measures including by, among other things: (i)
13 disciplinary measures, including the termination of, deans, administrators, professors, and other
14 employees responsible for antisemitic discrimination and abuse, whether because they engage in
15 it or permit it; (ii) disciplinary measures, including suspension or expulsion, against students who
16 engage in such conduct; (iii) declining and returning donations, whether from foreign countries
17 or elsewhere, implicitly or explicitly conditioned on the hiring or promotion of professors who
18 espouse antisemitism or the inclusion of antisemitic coursework or curricula; and (iv) adding
19 required antisemitism training for UNLV community members.
20
21

22 **15.** For permanent injunctive relief enjoining UNLV/NSHE through Defendant
23 Heavey, in his official capacity as current interim UNLV President, and successor to Keith
24 Whitfield, and its agents from establishing, implementing, instituting, maintaining, or executing
25 policies, practices, procedures, or protocols that: (i) penalize or discriminate against Jewish
26 and/or pro-Israel students, including Plaintiff; (ii) fund student organizations that exclude or
27
28

1 penalize Jewish and/or Pro-Israel students; and (iii) officially recognize student organizations
2 that exclude, discriminate against, or harass Jewish and/or pro-Israel students.

3 **16.** For permanent injunctive relief preventing and enjoining AMP, SJP-UNLV, NSJP
4 and its agents, from aiding and abetting Hamas in committing, planning, or authorizing acts of
5 international terrorism at the UNLV campus
6

7 **17.** For such other and further relief as this court deems proper.
8

9 **AFFIRMATION - PURSUANT TO NRS 239B.030**

10 The undersigned hereby affirm the preceding document does not contain the social
11 security number of any person.

12 **DATED** this 3rd day of June, 2025.

13 Respectfully submitted:
14

15 /s/ Robert Z. DeMarco
16 DAVID Z. CHESNOFF, ESQ.
17 Nevada Bar No. 2292
18 RICHARD A. SCHONFELD, ESQ.
19 Nevada Bar No. 6815
20 ROBERT Z. DEMARCO
21 Nevada Bar No. 12359
22 CHESNOFF & SCHONFELD
23 520 South Fourth Street
24 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
25 Telephone: (702) 384-5563
26 dzchesnoff@cslawoffice.net
27 rschonfeld@cslawoffice.net
28 rdemarco@sclawoffice.net
 Attorneys for Plaintiff, COREY GERWASKI

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(b), I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court to be served by the Court's electronic filing system on all counsel of record.

DATED this 3rd day of June, 2025.

/s/ Robert Z. DeMarco
Employee of Chesnoff & Schonfeld